[illegible]

# The Bombay Gazette.

—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1874.

[illegible] ZETTE.

[illegible] ADVERTISEMENTS.

[illegible] than eight lines.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

"Advertisements (of not more than [illegible] lines) relating to such matters as [illegible], Wanted or Servants [illegible], Changes of Residence, [illegible] &c.

The scale [illegible] belonging to any of these classes will [illegible]

[illegible] Rs. 1 0

[illegible] 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding the space will be charged for at our usual [illegible] rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee, and payment [illegible] be made in [illegible].

All [illegible] are charged according to the space occupied [illegible] of which go to the inch.

[illegible]

All Cheques, Money Orders and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the Bombay Gazette."

## SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with Mail, Passengers, and Cargo, [illegible].

The Steamer "[illegible]," 2600 Tons, [illegible] H. P., Commander [illegible], will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 31st October 1874, at [illegible].

Leave BOMBAY [illegible] Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, [illegible], Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin [illegible] Leave Colombo [illegible] Galle 10, Negapatam 13, Pondicherry 14, Madras 16, Masulipatam 17, Cocanada 18, Vizagapatam 19, Bimlipatam 19, Gopaulpore 20, False Point 21, Arrive at CALCUTTA [illegible]

Cargo for [illegible] and [illegible] can be shipped by this Steamer on this line [illegible] Galle to the [illegible] Steamers, which [illegible]

Also for [illegible], Chittagong, [illegible], to go forward by the [illegible] and Netherlands India S. N. Company's steamers.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busrah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited, under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MOHAMMERAH.

The s.s. [illegible] will be despatched on FRIDAY, [illegible]

[illegible] October 1874. November 1874.

Leave BOMBAY [illegible] Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mohammerah [illegible] Arrive BUSREH [illegible] BOMBAY [illegible]

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at [illegible], and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY at 2 p.m.

The s.s. [illegible], [illegible] Tons, 150 H. P., Commander J. [illegible], will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 30th October 1874, at 2 p.m.

The s.s. [illegible], [illegible] Tons, 135 H.P., Commander, T. [illegible], will be despatched on MONDAY, the 2nd November 1874, at 2 p.m., calling at Veraval, Porebunder, and C. Mandvie.

The s.s. [illegible], [illegible] Tons, [illegible] H.P. Commander J. [illegible], will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 6th November 1874, at 2 p.m.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CANARA COAST.

THE well-known and Fast Sailing New Steamer "[illegible]," Commander [illegible], will leave on TUESDAY, the 3rd November, [illegible] for the undermentioned Ports:—Ratnagherry, [illegible], Vingorla, Malwan, [illegible]

For Passage or Freight apply to the Undersigned at his Office, [illegible] ROWJEE ROOPCHUND [illegible] Lakhmeechund, and also at the [illegible] outside of Fort.

RAMDASS KHAIPAR.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, [illegible] SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA [illegible] and BOMBAY on the [illegible] the 1st [illegible]

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Tolls and Dues through the Suez Canal.)

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| To Aden | [illegible] | [illegible] | 14 | Without food. |
| Suez | [illegible] | [illegible] | 8 | |
| Port Said | [illegible] | [illegible] | 9 | |
| Alexandria | [illegible] | [illegible] | 9-10 | |
| Messina | [illegible] | [illegible] | 14 | |
| Naples | [illegible] | [illegible] | 14 | |
| Leghorn | [illegible] | [illegible] | 14 | |
| Genoa | [illegible] | [illegible] | 14 | |
| Marseilles transhipping [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 14-10 | |

Children under [illegible] years, free of charge. Children not above [illegible] years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

[illegible] SUNDAY, 1st November 1874.

[illegible] 1st December 1874.

The [illegible] will be [illegible] and published a day [illegible]

For [illegible] freight, &c. apply to

G. GIRONDINA,

Agent [illegible] Navigation Company,

No. 3 Hummum Street.

Bombay, [illegible] January [illegible]

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" [illegible] privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway [illegible] the exclusive right of Advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting [illegible]

The [illegible] may be in English or any of the Native languages.

The advantages of Railway Stations [illegible] as a medium of [illegible] before the public have been demonstrated in England by the [illegible] which is made by Advertisers of every [illegible], great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

[illegible] Hotel-keepers, [illegible] their business on the [illegible] the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway [illegible]

[illegible] privilege should not be also specially valuable [illegible] to the great and increasing [illegible] Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk [illegible] of Western India [illegible] traders, &c., [illegible] they have [illegible] of advertising in their own [illegible] at Railway Stations [illegible]

[illegible] of B. B. and C. I. Railway [illegible] at the different Stations [illegible] and more [illegible] the Advertisements [illegible] to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations [illegible] at which they [illegible] to be posted, and may advertise for any [illegible]. The charges have been fixed on [illegible] to make a liberal [illegible] of making announcements [illegible]

[illegible] may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

## SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamers will be despatched with H. M.'s Mails as follows:—

P. & O. VENETIA, [illegible] tons, November 2nd.

TRAVANCORE, 1,9[illegible] ,, ,, 9th, to Southampton.

[illegible] HINDOSTAN, 2,0[illegible] ,, ,, 16th.

[illegible], 2,[illegible] ,, ,, 23rd to Southampton.

Passengers to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton are [illegible], and the Steamers proceed direct via the Canal.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by [illegible] but [illegible] to proceed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to the [illegible] on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 a.m. [illegible]

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 p.m. precisely on the day of sailing.

Cargo can be shipped to the following places in addition to the usual Ports of call, viz.:—Brindisi, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, [illegible], Constantinople, Marseilles, Havre, London, Liverpool and New York.

F. D. PARKER,

Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 26th October 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 3rd Nov. 1874, at 3 p.m., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. BANGALORE, (2,063 tons and 500 H.P.,) Captain W. [illegible], R.N.R., will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 31st Oct. 1874.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 26th October 1874.

DADABHOY CAWASJEE, 8, Meadow Street, two doors from Messrs. Rose & Co., begs to inform the PUBLIC in GENERAL that he has an extensive STOCK of Hawkes Bros.' Best PLATEDWARE of all descriptions, Rich Cut and Silver stem Glassware, rich Pint and Quart Decanters and Claret Jugs, sold by piecemeal. Hanging and Table Lamps, 2 and 3 light Lustres, Mother-o'-pearl Dessert Knives, Fish Eating Knives, Mappin's Table Cutlery, Rich Dinner, Breakfast, and Dessert services, Rich Toilet Sets, Florentine Jugs, and miscellaneous other articles. Also received, ex Timour, a consignment of Round Plated Lamps, with twisted Rods. Also a few fashionable Portico and Corridor Lamps. Prices very moderate. Articles hired for a day or month.

FAVRE, LEUBA, AND CO.,

4, HORNBY ROW.

BEG to draw the attention of the PUBLIC to their NEW STOCK of

SQUARE PALANQUIN TIME-PIECES, [6] by 3 1/4 inch.

PATENT LEVER ESCAPEMENT, with Alarm, Rs. 80.

This Clock can be highly recommended for its shape and correctness in going.

SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS WATCHES. Patent Lever Escapement ... Rs. 45

SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS CRYSTAL BACK WATCHES, Patent Lever Escapement ... Rs. 40

BOTH WATCHES ARE GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR.

PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED, [illegible]

RUSSEL & CO.,

LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN, BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,

Near the Oriental Bank, Bombay.

PRICE LIST.

| | Cash. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| FRENCH CALF [illegible] or Enamel Leather Elastic [illegible] | 11 8 | 13 0 |
| Ditto [illegible] Elastic or Lace [illegible] | 14 0 | 16 0 |
| Calf [illegible] or Enamel Lace or Elastic Side Shoes | 8 0 | 9 0 |

[illegible] Price List (to be had on application) less 12 per cent. for [illegible]

N. B.—All consignments forwarded free to all Stations on the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. P. Railway Lines.

Large Stock of Gentlemen's Goods are always on hand.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE, Manager.

FRENCH MEDICINES,

PREPARED BY

GRIMAULT & CO.,

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,

8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.

OF all the MEDICINES offered to the PUBLIC [illegible] none have met with such favourable reception, or been so generally approved by the Medical Profession, as those prepared by Messrs. Grimault and Co. [illegible]

DURING PREGNANCY EXHAUSTION

DUSART'S

LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME PREPARATION.

The preparations having Lactophosphate of Lime as their base, known as DUSART'S WINE, SYRUP are prime order reconstituents.

They promote the formation and the nutrition of tissues, render nurse's milk more rich and plentiful, and aid the formation of the infant during pregnancy.

They stimulate energetically the appetite, agree with feeble persons, convalescents, old people, and especially with children to counteract the invasion of rickets.

LERAS'

LIQUID-PHOSPHATE-OF-IRON.

It contains the constitutive elements of the bone and of the blood, and is the most rational of all chalybeates. It may be prescribed for the most delicate young females whose development has been retarded; for women suffering from stomach complaints, anæmia; for pale and sickly children deprived of appetite, and as its principal action is to restore to impoverished blood the iron in which it is deficient, and to the bones the phosphate that forms their base, it is recommended for debilitated persons whether their debility proceeds from disease or from any other cause. Its use is always attended with surprising results.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

SYRUP-OF-HYPOPHOSPHITE-OF-LIME.

An excellent remedy for all affections of the chest; it relieves coughs, effectually prevents nocturnal perspiration, and restores the patient's strength. This syrup is the only one which, ever since 1857, has invariably been attended with satisfactory results—a fact due to the purity of the hypophosphite employed. Be sure to observe that it bears the signature Grimault and Co., on bottles of an oval shape, the Syrup being always of a rose colour.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

MATICO,

INJECTION AND CAPSULES.

Composed of the essence extracted from the plant so called, they have been constantly employed with the most brilliant success in a certain type of contagious diseases.

They combine extraordinary efficacy with the advantage of never causing nausea, eructations, or pains in the stomach, as do the gelatinous capsules which contain Balsam of Copahu in a liquid state; or the strictures that result from the use of injections having a metallic base.

ASTHMA. ASTHMA.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

INDIAN-CIGARETTES-OF-CANNABIS-INDICA.

All the means hitherto employed to relieve Asthma have been only palliatives in varied forms, based on belladonna, stramonium, nicotiana, or opium. Recent experiments made in the Paris Hospitals have proved that our Cigarettes made of the extract of Indian Hemp possess remarkable virtues against this complaint, as well as against nervous coughs, chronic laryngitis, hoarseness, loss of voice, facial neuralgia, and insomnia.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

GUARANA.

A single powder of this vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantly the most violent sick headache. It is the most valuable remedy against diarrhœa, dysentery, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of the stomach or bowels. This powder is indispensable for all families, and far more efficacious than opium or sub-nitrate of bismuth.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

SYRUP AND WINE OF PERUVIAN BARK AND IRON.

This medicine presents, in an agreeable form, the active principles of Peruvian Bark, the best of tonics, combined with iron, one of the principal bases of the Blood.

It rapidly removes the distressing stomach complaints, caused by anæmia, weaknesses, and other complaints to which ladies are liable, and is also excellent for pale, lymphatic and scrofulous children. Lastly, it excites the appetite, promotes digestion, and is extremely beneficial to all persons whose blood has been impoverished by illness or long and difficult convalescences.

AGENTS:

BATHGATE & Co ... Calcutta.

CORFIELD & Co ... Do.

BARRIE & Co ... Madras.

TREACHER & Co ... Bombay.

ENCAUSTIC & GEOMETRICAL TILES

BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS. REPRODUCTION OF ANCIENT WORK.

IMPERISHABLE PAVEMENTS FOR

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Churches, | Institutions, | Halls, |
| Schools, | Conservatories, | Corridors, |
| Clubs, | Vestibules, | Dairies, &c. |

SPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR WARM CLIMATES.

Manufactured of the celebrated Jackfield and Broseley clays and arranged in the most beautiful patterns, Glazed Hearth Tiles. Wall and Bath Tiles, Designs and Estimates on application to

CRAVEN, DUNNILL & CO. (LIMITED),

Jackfield Works, near Ironbridge, Shropshire,

ENGLAND.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Steam [illegible] full and accurate information regarding TRAVEL from this city to other parts of India [illegible] the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE" [illegible] Gazette Press on the [illegible] published in Bombay, and [illegible] up to date, the "Guide" [illegible] fares, and an [illegible] in Bombay.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION ... Rs. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,

The BOOKSELLERS,

The BOMBAY HOTELS, and

The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE SHARE LIST of the ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING and MANUFACTURING COMPANY (Limited) will CLOSE on SATURDAY, the 31st instant.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Court of Directors have DECLARED a DIVIDEND of Rs. 10 per SHARE (Free of Income Tax), being at the rate of eight per cent. per annum for the half-year ended 30th June last, and that the same will be PAYABLE to the SHAREHOLDERS on the Bombay Register on and after the 12th November 1874. The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 29th INSTANT to 12th PROXIMO (both days inclusive).

D. FINLAYSON, Agent.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship "RAJPOOT," from London, are requested to take immediate DELIVERY of their GOODS as they come to hand; failing, they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the Owners. Captain Andrew will not be responsible for any packages damaged after it once leaves the Ship's deck; and Bills of Lading to be sent to the Captain for countersignature at the Office of CURSETJEE EDULJEE, Dubashes, Forbes Street.

J. R. ANDREW, Master.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS certain persons publicly advertise themselves as the "APPOINTED AGENTS of Messrs. J. BROADWOOD and SONS, PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURERS," the Undersigned are directed to state that such persons have not any authority to so advertise themselves, and further, that Messrs. J. BROADWOOD and SONS have no APPOINTED AGENTS in India or elsewhere.

S. ROSE & Co.,

The Bombay Musical Depot.

WHAT TO GIVE AS WEDDING PRESENTS.

HAMILTON AND CO.,

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS

OF CALCUTTA,

HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

HAMILTON & COMPANY invite attention to the following List of Useful and Ornamental Articles as being suitable and fashionable Wedding Presents:—

SILVER PLATE.—A complete set for 12 persons of solid Silver Spoons and Forks, Fiddle Pattern, fitted in Case Rs. 520. Silver Dessert Knives and Forks for Twelve in Cases Rs. 200 to Rs. 400. Breakfast Services consisting of Coffee Pot, Tea Pot, and Milk Jug, Rs. 400 to Rs. 800. Quaint Pattern, Silver Salt Cellars, such as Shells, Tubs, &c., Rs. 75 to Rs. 150 in sets of four. [illegible], Towel and other curious patterns, Rs. 40 to Rs. [illegible]. Moffineers, Silver and Gold, of Uncommon [illegible], Rs. 30 to Rs. 40. Silver Salvers, 8 [illegible] Rs. 65 to Rs. 120, 12 inches to [illegible] Rs. 800. Silver Tea Trays with [illegible] Rs. 800. Silver Napkin Rings Rs. 24 to Rs. 30 per pair. Claret Jugs, Silver, Rs. 150 to Rs. 400. Engraved Glass Claret Jugs with Silver Mounts Rs. 85 to Rs. 120. Beer Mugs and Tankards Rs. 100 to Rs. 200. Plain or Engraved Silver Tumblers Rs. 60 to Rs. 70. Silver Goblets Rs. 50 to Rs. 60. Silver Flower and Fruit Stands Rs. 300 to Rs. 600. Silver Inkstands Rs. 100 to Rs. [illegible]. [illegible] Dishes Rs. 165 to Rs. 250. Silver [illegible] "Terra Cotta" Mugs Rs. [illegible] to Rs. 300. Cashmere Silver [illegible]—Claret Jug Rs. [illegible] to Rs. 500. [illegible] Rs. 300 to Rs. [illegible] per pair. Goblets [illegible]. Salvers Rs. 120. Mugs Rs. 150 [illegible]. [illegible] Rs. 25. Wedding [illegible] Rs. [illegible] per [illegible]. Silver Cigar Cases Rs. [illegible] to Rs. [illegible]. Silver Mounted [illegible] Cigar Cases Rs. 20 to Rs. 50.

ORDERS ARE RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

Intending Purchasers residing in the other Presidencies, the Deccan, Scinde, Central Provinces, or any other part of India will be supplied with Illustrated and Priced Catalogues [illegible]

MAPS OF INDIA.

FOR SALE, at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, a number of MAPS of INDIA similar to those which are incorporated in the Indian [illegible].

PRICE TWO ANNAS.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

A GERMAN, acquainted with English and French Correspondence, Book-keeping, &c., and connected with European Houses, is desirous of getting Employment. [illegible] "R. 12," Care of Printer.

LOST, a GOLD WATCH, Maker DENT, London, and GOLD CHAIN [illegible] pattern. REWARD, [illegible] to "T. L.," [illegible] Works, Parel.

A Married Couple WANTS ACCOMMODATION between this and Christmas for a year or more. Terms Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 a month. Full particulars to A. F. E.

WANTED, immediately, an ENGLISH MAID from 25 to 30 years old. Address B., Office of this Paper.

FOR SALE, at Belgaum, Rs. 500, a light well-finished TONGA, brass-mounted HARNESS, nearly new, and PONIES, quiet to ride and drive. Apply to the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Belgaum.

DAVE CARSON'S BENGALEE BABOO and other SONGS, in one Book. One Rupee, free by post for Stamps.

SOUNDY & CO.,

BOMBAY.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S

CELEBRATED

STEEL PEN.

By Dealers all throughout the World.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT or ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public Speakers and Vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street London.

BOMBAY:

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort. Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well-fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

MANUFACTURE OF COCOA.—"We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps and Co., Manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in the Euston-road, London."—See article in Cassell's Household Guide.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold only in ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins, labelled thus:—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,

HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,

48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly.

Works—Euston Road and Camden Town,

Makers of Epps's Milky Cocoa (Cocoa and Condensed Milk.

## TRUNKS, BAGS, AND PORTMANEAUX.

of the best London Manufacture.

| | Inches. | Cash. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible]RLAND TRUNKS—Ja[illegible], Iron Ribs, fitted with strong Brass Locks, The Correct Height | 27<br>30<br>33 | 22 0<br>24 0<br>27 0 | 25 0<br>27 0<br>31 0 |
| Extra Quality—Best Japanned Canvas, [illegible] Leather Bound, fitted with Strap Slides, and strong Brass Tumbler Lock. A most durable article | 27<br>30<br>33<br>36 | 25 0<br>27 0<br>30 0<br>34 0 | 28 0<br>[illegible]<br>34 0<br>37 0 |
| Stout Dull Canvas—Fitted with strong Iron Ribs, Strap Slides, and Brass Tumbler Lock, Edges Bound with Calf Leather. The strongest Trunk made | 27<br>30<br>33<br>36 | 30 0<br>33 0<br>36 0<br>39 0 | 34 0<br>37 0<br>40 0<br>44 0 |
| Trays fitting the above, for Linen, &c., can be obtained at | Each | 3 0<br>3 [illegible] | 3 8<br>4 0 |
| Ladies' Overland Trunks, Extra Stout Canvas, fitted with Tray, Dress Case, and Moveable Millinery Division | 33<br>36 | 45 0<br>48 0 | 51 0<br>54 0 |
| Portmanteaux for Rail, Fitting under Seat wide and Flat, Black Japanned Canvas Leather Bound, fitted with Brass Tumbler Lock, a useful article for occasional use | 16<br>18<br>20<br>22 | 12 8<br>14 8<br>16 8<br>18 8 | 14 0<br>16 0<br>18 8<br>21 0 |
| Portmanteaux for Rail, Wide and Flat Best Brown Leather, with Shirt Case, strong Brass Lock, a very useful article | 22<br>24 | 26 0<br>29 0 | 29 0<br>31 0 |
| Portmanteaux for Rail, made Brown Tanned Canvas. A Special [illegible] this country, fitted as above, with pair of Outside straps for Coat or Rug. The Edges Bound with Calf Leather | 20<br>22<br>24<br>26 | 24 0<br>28 0<br>31 0<br>34 0 | 27 0<br>32 0<br>34 0<br>38 0 |
| LARGE Folding PORTMANTEAU of the above material, very suitable for a long sea or land Journey | 27<br>30<br>33 | 38 0<br>41 0<br>45 0 | 43 0<br>46 0<br>51 0 |
| Portmanteaux for Rail, best Black Dull Canvas, Extra Strong, fitted as above with Coat Straps, and Lever Lock | 24<br>26 | 29 0<br>32 0 | 33 0<br>36 0 |
| SOLID LEATHER PORTMANTEAUX, Bound Edges, Strong Brass Lock, Shirt Case, and Morocco Pocket for Papers | 27<br>30 | 50 0<br>55 0 | 56 0<br>61 0 |
| The Same Make, To fit under Rail seat with fittings of the Best Description | 24<br>26 | 40 0<br>45 0 | 45 0<br>51 0 |
| TURNED EDGES, Copper Rivited. The Corners Clamped with Brass, Bolt-head with Strong Lever Lock. The Best Article Manufactured | 30 | 85 0 | 95 0 |
| Hat Compendiums best Japanned Canvas with moveable fittings for Helmet, | | 22 0 | 25 0 |

| | Inches. | Cash. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hat Cases. Best Brown Leather, Bucket-shape Lined with scarlet Velvet, fitted with strong Brass Lock | | 13 0 | 14 0 |
| The same Shape, in Stout Tan Canvas, Waterproof | | 19 0 | 22 0 |
| Travelling Portable Baths, made of strong Vulcanized Iron. Oak painted Form a useful Travelling Trunk | | 30 0<br>34 0<br>41 0 | 31 0<br>38 0<br>45 0 |
| Baskets, to fit the above, avoiding unpacking from | | [illegible] | 1 8 |
| Air Tight Cases Suitable for Dress or Court Suits, Uniform &c., to fit under Rail Seat, made of stout Block Tin | 24<br>26 | 20 0<br>27 0 | [illegible]<br>32 0 |
| Large Size, suitable for Ladies, invaluable for Packing or Storing, fitted with Strong Locks Bolts, and Handles | 28<br>31<br>33 | 35 0<br>40 0<br>45 0 | 40 0<br>45 0<br>51 0 |
| The Gladstone or Expanding Bag, made of Best Black Hide Leather, possessing great Capacity, very Light fitted with Coat Straps and Patent Spring Lock | 20<br>22<br>24 | 30 0<br>[illegible]<br>[illegible] | 34 0<br>40 0<br>[illegible] |
| The Gladstone Bag, same make as above Stained Oxhide. The best Article made | 22<br>24 | 40 0<br>45 0 | 45 0<br>51 0 |
| Brief Bags. Best Black Hide, Lined throughout with Leather, Patent Spring Lock | | 15 [illegible]<br>[illegible] | 17 8<br>19 8 |
| Black Hide Hand Bags, Lined Brown Holland, fitted with Tumbler Lock | | 13 8<br>15 8 | 15 8<br>17 8 |
| Dressing Bags—Black Hide Leather, very Compact. The fittings being in a Drawer at the Bottom, there is ample room above, for a change of Linen | | 45 0 | 51 0 |
| Cash or Courier Bags—Made of Stout Tan Canvas, bound Leather, with Shoulder Strap Passing under bottom, for Extra Security | | 8 6<br>9 8<br>11 8 | 9 8<br>11 8<br>13 0 |
| Morocco Leather, same make as above with outside pocket for papers, Lined throughout with Leather | | 6 12<br>7 12 | 7 12<br>8 12 |
| Brown Ox Hide, Lined with Calf Leather the Fittings as above patent Spring Lock, recommended for Hard Wear | | 10 8<br>11 8 | 12 0<br>13 0 |
| Soiled Linen Bags, made of Stout Canvas Iron Frame and Tumbler Lock | | 4 12<br>5 12 | 5 8<br>6 8 |
| Money Belts, best Bridle Leather | | 3 8 | 4 0 |
| The New Rug Strap, easy to carry, Secures the largest or smallest article | | 2 [illegible] | 2 8 |
| Extra Length Do. Do. | | 2 8 | 3 0 |

ASQUITH AND COMPANY.

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE.

23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

## J. NEUBERG,

BOMBAY.

IMPORTER OF CHEROOTS, CIGARS, AND TOBACCOS.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF EXCEPTIONALLY FINE

MANILLA CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

CIGARS, No. 1 per 1,000 ... Rs. [illegible]0 0

CHEROOTS, No. 1 per 1,000 ... [illegible]

[illegible], in Boxes of 120, per Box ... 17 0

VEGUEROS do. do. do. ... 1[illegible] 0

"PRINCESSA" CIGARS, No. 2 per 1,000 ... 45 0

"CAVITES" CIGARS, No. 2 per 1,000 ... [illegible]

Do. do. in Boxes of 100 ... 7 0

"CAVITE ESMERADO" CIGARS per 1,000 ... 85 0

Ditto ditto per Box of 200 ... 1[illegible] 0

Do. do. CHEROOTS [illegible] Quality ... per 1,000 ... [illegible]

"FORTIN" CIGARS, No. 2 per 1,000 ... [illegible]

Do. do. in Boxes of [illegible] ... [illegible] 8

Do. CHEROOTS No. 2, per [illegible] ... [illegible] 12

*Mr. NEUBERG has been able to secure the importation of genuine Manilla Cigars, of the finest qualities, through experienced Agents in Manilla.*

DINDIGUL CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,

OF SELECTED TOBACCO, SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR J. NEUBERG.

| | | Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| No. 1 | Per 1,000 | 25 0 |
| No. 2 | ,, ,, | 22 0 |
| No. 3 | ,, ,, | 18 0 |
| MANILLA SHAPE | ,, ,, | 24 0 |
| HAVANNAH SHAPE | ,, ,, | 24 0 |

The above are packed in Cedarwood Boxes of 100 and of 250.

THE WELL KNOWN FAVOURITE

PONDICHERRY CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,

PREPARED UNDER SPECIAL SUPERINTENDENCE FROM THE FINEST TOBACCO.

| | | | Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|---|
| "INDIANA" CIGARS No. 1 | | Per 1,000 | 22 0 |
| Do. | do. | Per Box of 250 | 6 0 |
| Do. | do. | ,, ,, 100 | 2 [illegible] |
| Do. | do. | No. 2 per 1,000 | 20 0 |
| Do. | do. | Per Box ... 250 | 5 8 |
| "LONG" CHEROOTS | | per 1,000 | 18 0 |
| Do. | do. | Per Box of 250 | 5 0 |

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS,

OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, IN EXCELLENT CONDITION.

| | | | | Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| DAWSON'S MUSTER | No. 1 | Per 1,000 | | 15 0 |
| Do. | do. | [illegible] | ,, | 18 0 |
| THOMPSON'S | [illegible] | do. | ,, | 18 0 |
| Do. | do. | No. 1 | ,, | 15 0 |
| MADURA No. 1 | | [illegible] | ,, | [illegible] |
| Do. | | do. | | 18 0 |
| Do. | | do. | ,, | 1[illegible] 0 |

LATEST IMPROVEMENT.

DAWSON'S MUSTER PRIME SELECTED,

PACKED in Cedarwood Boxes of 100 per 1,000 ... 20 0

Do. per Box of 100 ... [illegible]

THOMPSON'S MUSTER PRIME SELECTED.

PACKED in Cedarwood Boxes of 100 per 1,000 ... 20 0

Do. per Box of 100 ... [illegible]

*In adopting the plan of packing the above in small Boxes, Mr. NEUBERG believes that the measure will tend considerably to their EFFECTIVE MATURING, besides reducing the waste occasioned during transit, through abrasion, &c., to a minimum. The attention of Mofussil Consumers is respectfully invited to the advantages which this mode of packing ensures, and the favour of Trial Orders solicited.*

A PARCEL OF SPLENDID

HAVANNA SHAPED,

TRICHINOPOLIES,

| | | Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| "PRINCIPES" per 1,000 | | 20 0 |
| Do. Box of 100 | | 2 4 |
| REGALIAS ELEGANTE per 1,000 | | 25 0 |
| Do. do. Box of 100 | | 3 0 |

*Mr. NEUBERG has much pleasure in bringing these Brands prominently to notice as he is confident they have only to be tried to be thoroughly appreciated.*

COCONADA CHEROOTS.

| | | | | Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| OFFICE | Per 1,000 | | Rs. | 12 0 |
| BURMAH | ,, | ,, | ,, | 13 0 |
| BABINGTON | ,, | ,, | ,, | 15 0 |
| SEDANS | ,, | ,, | ,, | 17 0 |
| LEISURE HOURS | ,, | ,, | ,, | 18 0 |
| DOLLY VARDENS | ,, | ,, | ,, | 22 0 |

MR. NEUBERG, being anxious to supply his Constituents with the very best Cigars at Moderate Prices, has engaged Agents in the Tobacco-growing Districts of considerable experience, with whose co-opération he trusts to bring the manufacture of Indian Cigars to the highest perfection of which they are susceptible.

SAMPLES OF CHEROOTS FORWARDED POST-FREE ON APPLICATION.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED TO THE TRADE AND PURCHASERS OF LARGE QUANTITIES.

NOTICE TO PURCHASERS IN THE MOFUSSIL.

*Orders for Manilla, Trichinopoly, and Pondicherry Cheroots and Cigars of not less than 10,000 can be executed from Bond at considerably reduced Prices, thus saving the Bombay Octroi Duty.*

TOBACCOS.

BEYNON STOCKEN & SON'S CELEBRATED TOBACCOS.

GOLDEN LEAF, BIRD'S EYE, in ¼ lb. Tins ... Rs. 4 0 per lb.

SMOKING MIXTURE ditto ditto ... ,, 5 0 ,,

STOCK EXCHANGE MIXTURE ditto ... ,, 8 0 ,,

HONEY DEW VIRGINIA ditto ... ,, 5 0 ,,

THOMAS BEAR'S TOBACCOS.

BIRD'S EYE, in ½ lb. Tins ... Rs. 3 0 per lb.

SMOKING MIXTURE ... ,, 3 8 ,,

LATAKIA ... ,, 3 8 ,,

IMPERIAL MIXTURE ... ,, 3 8 ,,

WILL'S BRISTOL BIRD'S EYE.

In ¼ lb. Tins, Rs. 4 per lb.

COPE'S CELEBRATED RIFLE-CAKE TOBACCO,

MILD ROSE-BUD BRAND.

AMERICAN TOBACCO,

OF THE FINEST BRAND.

SPONGE CAKE NATURAL LEAF ... per lb. Rs. 3 0

GOLD LEAF HONEY DEW ... ,, ,, 2 8

CAVENDISH ... ,, ,, 1 8

CIGARETTES OF BEST TURKISH TOBACCO.

A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF REAL MEERSCHAUM PIPES, BY DIRECT IMPORTATION FROM VIENNA.

BRIARWOOD PIPES, OF ASSORTED PATTERNS.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH CLAY PIPES.

FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST APPLY TO

J. NEUBERG.

MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

HULSE'S

SILVERING PASTE,

WARRANTED NOT TO CONTAIN ANY MERCURY

*For Cleaning and Reviving Electro Plate, Harness Mountings, &c.*

BRASS AND COPPER ARTICLES EFFECTIVELY PLATED WITH THIS PASTE IN A QUARTER OF AN HOUR.

In pots, at Rs. 2 and 4 each.

Full directions with each Pot.

PREPARED ONLY

BY

HULSE AND NEPHEW,

MEDICAL HALL, AGRA.

PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY.

—MR. E. MANOCKJEE in respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Out-stations, for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, and solicits the continuance of that support in both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as that of every necessaries, such as Clothiery, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c.

Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.

Crawford Market.

G. NICOLL & CO.,

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,

30, MEADOW STREET,

BOMBAY.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

*Orders immediately attended to.*

NB.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

HOTELS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotel is now OPEN to VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, well adapted for Families, for whose comforts every care is taken. The Hotel is well situated, occupies a central position, and is therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. It is also nearest to the station and in a breezy locality, under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 50 per annum.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL,

BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.

TERMS 5 RUPEES PER DAY.

JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

## HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

MARINE LINES.—TO LET, or FOR SALE, a PUCCA-BUILT BUNGALOW, containing Dining and Drawing Rooms, 3 Bed Rooms, 4 Dressing Rooms, 4 Bath Rooms, Pantry, Godown, usual Stabling and Out-houses. Apply to "X. Y. Z.," care of the Printer.

## WANTED.

WANTED, a 2nd ASSISTANT CLERK for the Office of the Chief Engineer, G. I. P. Railway. Salary Rs. 125. A good knowledge of, and previous experience of, accounts indispensable.

Application to be made by letter only, giving particulars of previous service, &c., to the CHIEF ENGINEER, G. I. P. Railway.

5,000 RUPEES SECURITY.—The ADVERTISER, aged 32 years, with 14 years' experience, and at present holding a situation of trust and responsibility, is OPEN to an ENGAGEMENT, either as BOOK-KEEPER, CORRESPONDING CLERK, CIVIL and MECHANICAL ENGINEER, or GENERAL and MANAGING AGENT, from and after the 1st Proximo. First Class Testimonials and the highest references given. Apply to "B. A., C.E.," Care of the Manager of the Bombay Gazette, Bombay.

21st September 1874.

## NOTICES.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,

Secretaries and Managers.

THE BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 11, Hummum Street, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 6th day of November 1874, at 4 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, and the audited Balance Sheet, made up to the 30th September 1874.

2nd.—To elect two Directors in the place of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

3rd.—To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the COMPANY will be CLOSED from the 23rd OCTOBER to the 6th NOVEMBER (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board of Directors,

C. E. MITCHELL & Co.,

Secretaries and Agents.

11, Hummum Street, Bombay, 23rd October 1874.

BROACH COTTON COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above COMPANY will be held at their Registered Office, in Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 7th day of November next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of passing the following Special Resolutions, viz.:—

I.—That the Broach Cotton Company (Limited) be wound up voluntarily.

II.—That Messrs. Charles Douglas, Dwarkadass Vussonjee, and Magnus Mowat be and are hereby appointed Liquidators of the Company, and that their remuneration be Rs. 300, to be divided equally among them.

III.—That the said Liquidators be and they are hereby authorised and empowered to sell, assign, and transfer to a Limited Joint Stock Company about to be formed and registered in Bombay under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act X of 1866, to be called the Broach Cotton Ginning and Pressing Company, Limited, having a Capital of Three and a half Lakhs of Rupees, divided into 1,400 Shares of Rs. 250 each, all the property, moveable and immoveable, including all the rights, credits, business and goodwill of the said Broach Cotton Company, Limited, and to receive as the consideration for such sale and transfer 1,400 Shares of the nominal value of Rs. 250 each, fully paid up, in the said Broach Cotton Ginning and Pressing Company, Limited, such 1,400 Shares to be distributed among the Shareholders of the said Broach Cotton Company, Limited, so and in such manner that [illegible] of Rs. 1,000 each in [illegible] Broach Cotton [illegible] for each and every [illegible] of Rs. [illegible] each, held [illegible] at the date of the said sale in the said Broach Cotton Company, Limited. That the said sale, transfer, and assignment to the said Broach Cotton Ginning and Pressing Company, Limited, be made subject to, and in further consideration of, the payment, discharge, and performance by the said Broach Cotton Ginning and Pressing Company, Limited, of all the debts and liabilities, either actual or contingent, and of all the contracts and engagements of the said Broach Cotton Company, Limited, existing at the date of the said sale.

IV.—That the said Liquidators be and they are hereby authorised to exercise all the powers given by Section 174 of the said Act X of 1866 to Liquidators.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 23rd October 1874.

FIRE INSURANCE.

| | [illegible] Reserve Fund |
|---|---|
| THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | Rs. 10,000,000 |
| THE TRANSATLANTIC (and re-insurance) INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | ,, 9,000,000 |
| THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | ,, 3,000,000 |
| THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | ,, 2,000,000 |

MARINE INSURANCE.

| | |
|---|---|
| THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | Rs. 2,000,000 |
| THE RHENISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | ,, 3,000,000 |
| THE CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | ,, 4,500,000 |
| THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | ,, 2,000,000 |
| THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | ,, 3,000,000 |
| THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | ,, 2,000,000 |

For FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

*For Life Assurance, in TWELVE Different Forms, on New, Sound and Popular Principles, AT MORE FAVOURABLE RATES THAN CAN BE OBTAINED FROM ANY OTHER COMPANY.*

PRELIMINARY EXPENSES ... Rs. 979-15-0 ONLY!

BOARD OF DIRECTION.

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PHEROZESHA M. MEHTA, Esq., M. A., Barrister-at-Law.

JEHANGEER RUSTOMJEE MODY, Esq., Merchant.

BANKERS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Limited.

SOLICITOR.

ARDESEER FRAMJEE, Esq., B. A., LL.B.

This Company confers on the Assured substantial Advantages with Economical Management, and is the *only* Company that [illegible] combination.

The Medical Advisers will see Applicants, at their own Residences, daily, or in the Fort by appointment.

E. R. BUTLER, Esq., M.D., Presidency and Marine Surgeon, Marine Lines, 3 to 5 p.m.

JAMES ARNOTT, Esq., M.D., Fort George, (Acting).

RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE BAPHURJEE, Esq., M.R.C.S., Cowasjee Patell Street, 2 to 5 p.m.

SHANTARAM VITTHUL, Esq., L.M., No. 682 Breach Candy Road, 2 to 5 p.m.

HEAD OFFICE:—BOMBAY.

The Directors beg to direct particular attention to their NEW and IMPORTANT FEATURES as explained in the Prospectus.

It is believed that so perfect a system of Assurance on life is not to be found in the arrangements of any other Company whatever.

*Intending Assurers or Investors* are invited to compare Rates and Features with those of any other Company.

For Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, Shares, and AGENCIES, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,

Manager and Actuary.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

HIGH COURT.

SUIT No. 50 OF 1874.

POMA JASSA, HUNSA CALLA, VUNNA OTA, and RUTNA KHEEMA, trading under the name of JUSSA KHEEMA and COMPANY, and carrying on business at No. 26 Sootar Chawl, outside the Fort of Bombay ... Plaintiffs.

Vs.

AMINABAI, widow of Hajee Ahmed Essa, and ESMAIL BIN HAJEE AHMED ESSA, legal Heirs and Representatives of Hajee Ahmed Essa, late of Bombay, Mahomedan, deceased, all residing at Rungaree Molla, house No. 24, outside the Fort of Bombay ... Defendants.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified, that on THURSDAY, the 29th day of October next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, under and by virtue of a Warrant for Sale of immoveable property issued on the 18th day of September, instant, in the above Suit, will be put up for sale by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned immoveable property of the deceased, Hajee Ahmed Essa:—

The following lands and premises left by the deceased Hajee Ahmed Essa, late of Bombay, Mahomedan, deceased, namely, all that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, and dwelling-house erected, built, and standing thereon, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay fronting on the east side of the Syed Abdool Rahimon Street otherwise called Rungaree Molla, in the sub-district of Mandvee, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under No. 24, and containing by admeasurement 345-8/9 square yards, be the same little more or less, and is bounded as follows: that is to say, on the east by the aforesaid Syed Abdool Rahimon Street or Rungaree Molla, on the west partly by the public road called Market Road and partly by a range or chawl of buildings belonging to Muncherjee Bhimjee, on the north by the house of Hajee Khamisa and on the south by the house of Emnabeben, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Defendants and their tenants.

It was ordered that the Defendants, as such legal heirs and representatives as aforesaid, should pay the sum of Rs. 120-8-10 for debt and interest and the costs of this suit when taxed, and further simple interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on the amount of judgment from the date of the said Decree until payment.

The Sale will extend only to the right, title, and interest of the deceased Hajee Ahmed Essa in the above specified property.

25 per cent. deposit money to be paid at the time of sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

GEORGE TAYLOR,

Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 23rd September 1874.

MESSRS. TYABJEE & SAYANEE,

Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING,

ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

## NOTICES.

PRIMROSE HOUSE, OOTACAMUND.—Every Comfort and Accommodation will be found in the above House by Visitors to the Neilgherries.

The situation healthy and view of the Lake and Blue Mountains uninterrupted and magnificent. Apply to

THE MANAGER,

PRIMROSE COTTAGE,

Ootacamund.

24th October 1874.

NOW READY,

MOUNTED INFANTRY:

AN ESSAY,

BY

CAPTAIN HOSS(?),

[illegible]

May be had at this Office: Price Re. 1.

KANGRA VALLEY TEA.

SEASON 1874-75.

MESSRS. STIRLING & CULBARD,

*TEA DEPOT,*

UMRITSUR, PUNJAB,

OFFER to MERCHANTS, MESSES, HOTELS, and other LARGE CONSUMERS, KANGRA VALLEY TEA, on MOST FAVORABLE TERMS. They are Agents in Umritsur for the celebrated Byjnath, Baree, Mountsomerset, Monsimbul, and Burnbrae Plantations, and have on hand a LARGE STOCK of TEA from various other Gardens in the Valley.

*WHOLESALE RATES ON APPLICATION.*

1st October 1874.

*UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.*

THE PATENT

VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR,

DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZOR,

AND

UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR.

| FOR DESTROYING | FOR DISINFECTING |
|---|---|
| RATS, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c., &c., &c. | HOSPITALS, VESSELS, DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING CLOTHES. |

*For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.*

*For VAPORIZING—CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.*

*For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.*

PRICE—Rs. 40.

MANUFACTURERS:

JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, BROAD WEIR, BRISTOL.

AGENT IN BOMBAY:

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

*A pamphlet giving a full description of the Machine can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.*

SIX OF THESE USEFUL MACHINES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR USE IN CALCUTTA.

ROWLAND AND CO.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,

19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,

BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

ESTABLISHED 1751.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,

(Late A. B. Savory & Sons),

MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS,

11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

EXPORT PRICE LIST.

Silver Spoons and Forks, Fiddle Pattern, ...5s. 10d. per oz.

Ditto. ditto Queen's do. ...6s. 0d. ,,

QUEEN'S PATTERN.

| | | | s. d. | | £ s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12 Table Spoons | [illegible] ozs. | at | 6 0 | .... | 12 [illegible] 0 |
| 12 Dessert ditto | [illegible] ,, | at | 6 0 | .... | 7 10 0 |
| 12 Table Forks | 40 ,, | at | 6 0 | .... | 12 0 0 |
| 12 Dessert ditto | 25 ,, | at | 6 0 | .... | [illegible] 10 0 |
| 2 Gravy Spoons | 12 ,, | at | 6 0 | .... | 3 12 0 |
| 1 Soup Ladle | 11 ,, | at | 6 0 | .... | 3 6 0 |
| 4 Sauce ditto | 12 ,, | at | 6 [illegible] | .... | 3 18 0 |
| 4 Salt Spoons | | | | .... | 2 2 0 |
| 12 Tea ditto | 14 ,, | at | 6 [illegible] | .... | 4 11 0 |
| 1 Pair Sugar Tongs | | | | .... | 1 5 0 |
| | | | | | £57 14 6 |

A Pamphlet illustrated with 300 Engravings, and containing the prices of Silver Plate, Plated Ware, Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, will be forwarded gratis and post free on application.

Freight, Insurance, and Shipping Expenses are charged.

Orders addressed to the GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, and accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

Messrs. EWART, LATHAM, & Co., Bombay;

Messrs. PARRY & Co., Madras;

Messrs. COLVIN, COWIE, & Co., Calcutta;

Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT, & Co., Calcutta.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| STILL HOCKS—Marcobrunner | Rs. 30 per doz. | qts. |
| Laubenheimer | ,, 15 | ,, ,, |
| Steinwein | ,, 20 | ,, ,, |
| Liebfraumilch | ,, 20 | ,, ,, |
| CLARETS—Chateau de Frands | ,, 14 | ,, ,, |
| Chateau Leoville | ,, 24 | ,, ,, |
| Chateau Lafite | ,, 28 | ,, ,, |
| Vray Canon | ,, 18 | ,, ,, |

STAR OF INDIA PALE ALE—Rs. 5 per doz. Quarts, in 4 doz. Casks.

Do. do Rs. 3 per doz. Pints, in 8 doz. Casks.

CHAMPAGNE—Carte Blanche, at Rs. 25 per Case of 1 doz. qts.

Ditto ,, 26 ,, 2 doz. pts.

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Rampart Row, Fort.

Bombay, 27th January 1874.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.

CASH PRICES OF WINES, &c.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fine Sherry ... Rs. | 18, 22, 25 |
| Very Superior Old Sherry | 26, 30 |
| Choice Old Sherry | 28, 32, 36 |
| Fine Old Manzanilla | 30 |
| Good Port, recently bottled | 18 |
| Fine Port | 22 |
| Superior Old Port | 30 |
| Fine Old Madeira | [illegible] |
| Fine Pale Marsala | 16 |
| Fine Moselle ... Rs. | 20, 24, 27, 30 |
| Superior Sparkling Moselle | 30, 32, 32 |
| Fine Hock | 16, 22, [illegible], 24, 25, 27 |
| Very Superior Hock | 30, 38, 40 |
| [illegible] Sparkling Hock | 32, 40 |
| [illegible] Champagne | 38, 42 |
| Claret | 9-8, 12 |
| Fine Claret | 15, 21 |
| Very Superior Claret | 25, 30 |
| Burgundy | 18, 22, 24, 28 |
| Fine Sparkling Burgundy | 50 |
| Sauternes | 18, 22, 30 |
| Chablis | 18 |
| Choice Old Brandy ... Rs. | 27 |
| Fine Pale Brandy | 20, 24 |
| Finest Old Jamaica Rum | 20 |
| London Gin | 16 |
| Scotch and Irish Whiskey | 18, 20 |
| Finest Old Hollands Geneva | 18-8, 24 |

LIQUEURS AND BITTERS.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

## IAL INTELLIGENCE.

EDNESDAY EVENING, 28th October, 1874.

Reuter's closing message of yesterday afternoon was not delivered until after business hours to-day, and so far only gives Cotton Market information. In Liverpool yesterday the sales were 10,000 bales, of which 3,000 were Surats, and Fair Dhollera and Oomrawuttee were quoted at 6 3/16d., a decline of 1/16 per lb. This morning the market opened heavy, probable sales 12,000 bales, against imports of the same extent. The day's receipts at the American ports were 24,000 bales, exports to Great Britain 3,000; stocks at the ports having increased from 338,000, on Friday last, to 368,000 bales. In New York Mid Uplands has fallen ⅛ cent. per lb., and it seems probable that we have now entered upon a period of dull markets, with declining prices both in England and America. On the scale at which receipts are now progressing, there can at all events be little doubt that small crop [illegible] cannot be maintained, and failing the possibility of a short yield in America there is [illegible] nothing to support prices for cotton. A de[illegible] per lb for Fair Dhollera is very [illegible] predicted by some of the leading authorities at home; but without attempting to [illegible] of the fall, it seems very evident that it must come, unless something at the [illegible] occur, and so far as Bombay is concerned it would be well if the decline came [illegible] before the new season had set in.

[illegible] this morning open again at 32¼; French [illegible] at 92[illegible], and Bar Silver at 57 13/16 per oz.

Sterling Exchange has again been extremely quiet, with a partial decline in rates of 1/16d. per rupee. Telegrams from Calcutta to-day reported business there as opening with a downward tendency, and as there is nothing whatever on this side to strengthen rates bankers have shown less disposition to sell and more willingness to buy [illegible] the slight decline which has taken place. Transactions have been restricted chiefly to Bank [illegible] a large amount having been remitted by [illegible] at 1s. 10 1/16d., and it is very evident [illegible] ters are likely to operate more freely [illegible] sellers for some time to come, as export business can be but insignificant until new cotton begins to come in freely, after the turn of the year. We quote to-day:

Bank Bills, on demand ........1s. 10⅛d. per rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight...1s. 10½d. ,,
Credits, 6 ,, ...1s. 10 11-16d. ,,
Documents, 6 months' sight...1s. 10¾d. ,,

On Calcutta nothing whatever has been done and rates are nominally unaltered, say, par to 1/16 premium for demand, and ¼ discount for 60 days' sight bills. Government Paper shows increased firmness, and although we do not hear of any actual transactions sellers are few and asking higher prices. We quote:—Fours Rs. 103; Fours and a half Rs. 104; Fives and a half Rs. 109¾.

The Share Market has again been dull and drooping, and in the case of Spinning scrip a further fall of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share must be recorded. All our quotations still show a considerable premium, which in the case of old and paying mills is perhaps justifiable, but for new concerns not yet working, to stand at the figures some of them now are, shows an unsound and purely speculative position.

The decline from the highest point is already becoming serious on some shares, and there are not wanting indications of a further drop, nor is it to be expected that the [illegible] be doubled without [illegible] value, however good the investment may be. Spinning has unquestionably proved a very remunerative undertaking of late years, and there is probably room for further development, but to double the production of the few descriptions of Cloth and Yarn which can be made here, will be a severe test on the demand; moreover, it must be borne in mind, that even now large profits are only being made by well managed concerns, while some of the new undertakings are being brought out under the auspices of people who not only have no knowledge of the trade but whose sole aim is to benefit by the commissions to be made out of the management.

In Cotton we do not hear of anything having been done in ready stuff to-day, and prices therefore are nominally unaltered. New Crop for forward delivery is still apparently in request. Ginned Broach, March delivery, having been bought to-day at Rs. 210 per candy, full pressed.

Freights are very dull, but rates are unchanged.

Piece Goods are quiet, but prices are very steadily maintained, holders showing no great disposition to sell.

### BANKS.

| No. of Shares. | Noml. value p. sh. | Pd. up | Last dividend. | Names. | Cash Rates per Share. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  | Rs. | Rs. | p. a. |  |  |
| 100,000 | 100 | all | 5 p.ct | Agra Bank | 91 |
| [illegible] | 1,000 | all | 12pct | Bank of Bengal | 1 420 |
| [illegible] | 500 | all | 12p.ct | Do of Bombay New | 745 |
| 10,000 | 500 | 375 | 12p.ct | Do 2nd Res. Issue | 317½ |
| [illegible] | 1,000 | all | 8 p.ct | Do of Madras | 1,200nom |
| 10,000 | 25 | all | 8 p.ct | Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China | [illegible] |
| 40,000 | 28⅓ | all | 17pct | Hong. & Shanghai Bank | 400 nl |
| [illegible] | 200 | all | 5 pct | Chartered Bk. of I. & C. | 175 |
| [illegible] | 250 | 125 | 5 p.ct | National Bank of India | 118xd |
| 40,000 | 25 | all | 17 do. | Oriental Bank | 515 |

### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| No. of Shares. | Noml. value p. sh. | Pd. up | Last dividend. | Names. | Cash Rates per Share. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | 1,357 | all | 150* | Alexandra Spinning | 1,425 |
| 600 | 2,500 | all | 200* | Alliance Spinning | 3,140 |
| [illegible] | 2,000 | all | ... | Bhownuggur M. & P. Co | 2,650 |
| [illegible] | 1,000 | all | 20ps* | Bombay United | 1,625 |
| [illegible] | 150 | 120 |  | Broach Mills | 270 |
| 100 | 1,000 | 750 | ... | Colaba Spinning | 1,085 |
| 2,500 | 1,000 | all | 100p.s* | Dhurumsey Spinning | 1,700 |
| 1,500 | 1,250 | all | 150p.s* | Fleming S. W. Co | 1,225 |
| 1,500 | 1,000 | all | 115ps* | Great Eastern | 1,450 |
| 700 | 1,000 | all | ... | Hindustan S. W. Co. | 1,200 |
| [illegible] | 1,000 | all | 115p.s* | Jewraj Balloo Mills | 1,330 |
| 100 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | Khandeish Spinning | 1,325 |
| 300 | 1,250 | 1,000 | ... | Madras Spinning | 1,450 |
| 250 | 1,000 | [illegible] | 65p.s* | Madras U. Spinning | 1,250 |
| 1,500 | 1,000 | all | ... | Manockji Petit's | 1,415 |
| [illegible] | 1,000 | [illegible] | 230ps* | Morarjee Spinning | 1,390 |
| [illegible] | 840 | all | 340* | Oriental | 810 |
| 600 | 1,250 | 250 | ... | Prince of Wales Spinning | 290 |
| [illegible] | 1,000 | 1,000 | 150p.s* | Soonderdas Spinning | 1,515 |
| 600 | 1,000 | 25 | 31½p.s* | Do. do. 1/4 share | 410 |

* Per share for the half-year.

### RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  | £20 | [illegible] | p.c | G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock | 246 |
| ...... | £20 | [illegible] | do. | Do. New £20 Shares | 126 |
| ...... | £20 | [illegible] | do. | Ditto | ... |
| ...... | £100 | 1,000 | do. | B. B. & C. I. Railway Co | 1,810 |
| ...... | £18 | [illegible] | do. | Do., New Shares | 215 |

### LAND COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4,000 | 8,000 | all | Rs. 80 | Colaba Land Co | 1,340 |
| 8,000 | 150 | all | Nil. | Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld. | 146 |
| 750 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 20p.s. | Mazagon Land | 1,420 |
| 6,000 | 1,000 | all | 15p.s. | Port Canning Land Company, Limited | 300 |

### PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 150 | 5,000 | 2,850 | 100ps. | Akbar Cotton Press Co | 1,750 |
| 200 | 2 000 | 1,100 | 150 do | Albert Co. Kurrachee | 780 |
| 100 | 500 | all | 28p ct | Albert Ginning Co | 610 |
| 250 | 8,000 | [illegible] | Nil. | Alexandra Press Co | 1,010 |
| 250 | 1,000 | [illegible] | ... | Alfred Mills Co | 1,100 |
| 150 | 12,000 | 11,000 | 100ps | Apollo Press Co | 4,000 |
| 1000 | 500 | all | .. | Berar Company (New) | 575 |
| 200 | 2,000 | all | 200ps. | Bombay Press Co | 1,200 |
| 200 | 500 | all | 50p.s | Do New | 475 |
| 250 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 35 p.s. | Broach Cotton Co | 550 |
| 100 | 1,500 | .. | 37½ps | Carwar Company | 700 |
| 400 | 1,250 | all | 75 p.s | Colaba Press Co | 4,50 nd |
| 250 | 9,000 | all | 250ps | East India Press Co | 2,000 |
| 150 | 5,000 | all | Rs. 22 | Fort Press Co | 4,300 |
| 300 | 2,500 | 2,000 | 75 p | Framji Cowasji Press Co | 275 |
| [illegible] | 500 | all | 100 p | French Press Co | 425 |
| 150 | 5,000 | [illegible] | 75 ps | Imperial Press Co | 450 |
| 270 | 500 | 350 | 60 ps | Mofussil Press & G. Co. | 470 |
| 500 | 2,000 | 5000 | ... | Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld | 1,800 |
| 170 | 7,500 | 750 | 130 p | Prince of Wales Press | 1,500 |
| 200 | 1,000 | all | 200 ps | Sassoon's Press Co | 1,050 |
| 490 | 65 | 75 | 45 ps | Scinde Press Co | 325 |
| 100 | 1,000 | 750 | Rs. 75 | Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited | 950 |
| 120 | 1,500 | 1,250 | Rs. 50 | Victoria Press, Madras | 750 |
| 150 | [illegible] | all | 12p.ct | Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co. | 1,000 |
| 550 | 1,000 | all | 100ps* | Volkart's United Press Co. | 850 |

* Per share for the half year.

### BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, week ending 24th October 1874.

| Open 428½ Miles. | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coaching | [illegible] | 0 | 0 |
| Merchandize | 39,508 | 0 | 0 |
| Telegraph | 327 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Rs. | [illegible] | 0 | 0 |

Corresponding week in October 1873.

| Open 311 Miles. | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coaching | 40,279 | 0 | 0 |
| Merchandize | [illegible] | 0 | 0 |
| Electric Telegraph | 441 | 0 | 0 |
| [illegible] | 441 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Rs. | [illegible] | 0 | 0 |
| [illegible]crease Rs. | [illegible] | 0 | 0 |

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The [illegible] Antrim, 992 tons, Captain Prendergast, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (June 28th), with a cargo of 1,339 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

The B I S N Co's s s Coconada, 547 tons, Captain R. G Scott, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar, &c., with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Zanzibar—Dom. J. F. Gonsalves. For Mozambique—Rev. L A Cardoza and five deck passengers.

The s.s. Duke of Argyll, from London, arrived at Calcutta on the 23rd with the following passengers:—Mr. F. A. Davis, Mr. J. C. Spence, Mrs. Spence, Revd. M. Bullock, Mr. Kennedy, Miss Atkins, Mr. Tottenham, Mr. Hitts, Mr. Webster, Mrs. Webster, Mrs. Kennedy Mr. A Wallace.

The P. & O. Co's s. s. Hindostan, 1,725 tons, Captain N. Roskell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Southampton (October 1st), calling at Gibraltar, Malta, Suez and Aden, via Suez Canal, with the English Mail and the following cargo:—6 boxes specie, 1,506 packages cotton piece goods, 2 cases cochineal, 4 cases leather, 175 cases and 5 casks wine, 473 cases provisions, 485 packages twist, 10 bottles quicksilver, 12 packages boots and shoes, 168 packages papers, 165 kegs nails, 600 packages paint, 1 bag coffee, and 846 packages merchandise, and many other packages for transhipment for different ports.

The ship Rajpoot, 1244 tons, Captain J. R. Andrew, which arrived in harbour on the 26th instant from London (June 28th), brought a cargo of 1,400 casks cement, 15 cases perfumery, 8 casks hoes, 29 casks files, 14 cases paint and colour, 120 drums turpentine, 45 casks oil, 8 casks and 83 barrels coal tar, 12 cases cochineal, 89 cases spirit, 34 cases vinegar, 6 cases candles, 5 cases pins, 295 cases paper, 100 cases claret, 400 kegs red lead, 11,072 boards, 2 cases sarsaparilla, 60 cases acid, 247 barrels whittings, 28 packages medicine, 1,292 bundles and 3,668 bars iron, 50 packages tumblers, 10 cases cologne, 50 cases geneva, 99 bales twist, 208 packages stout, 1,000 packages steel iron, 125 barrels coal pitch, 2 packages brandy, 218 packages shots, 100 cases gin, 41 packages lamps, 90 cases acid, 589 packages gunpowder, 50 cases copper, 1,501 cases window glass, 403 packages nails, 2 casks and 48 cases wine, 47 packages pad locks, 109 packages glassware, 20 cases cod liver oil, 780 cases matches, 262 packages earthenware, 996 packages steel iron, 946 packages pale ale, and many other packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

### ARRIVALS.

| Oct. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 28 | Hindostan (s) | Roskell | Southampton, Oct 1. |
|  | Antrim | Prendergast | Liverpool, June 28. |

### DEPARTURE.

| Oct. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 28 | Coconada (s) | Scott | Zanzibar, &c. |

### CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

| Oct. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 23 | Duke of Argyll (s) | Hellyer | London, Sept 15. |
|  | Himalaya (s) | Cotton | Moulmein, Oct 15. |
| 24 | City of Poonah (s) | McNeil | Liverpool, Sept 9. |
|  | Fuzel Currim | Nacoda | Muscat, Sept 5. |
|  | Chanticleer | Nacoda | Jeddo, Aug 10. |

DEPARTURES.

Oct.
23 D of Devonshire (s).
Saint Olaf (s)
Java (s)
Star of Greece
24 Curlew (s)
Ellsworth

### ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

April 7 Pehlwan, ss, Nacoda, from Bombay
Sept. 21 Edward Barrow, ship, Cartimer, from Cardiff.
24 Alice Vannard, ship, Gould, from Cardiff.
Oct. 1 Parthia, ship, Allister, from Liverpool.
5 Kwang Tung, B M Elton, from Perim.
14 Africa, ss, Abrego, from Zanzibar.
14 Australia, ss, Murray, from London.
15 Bangalore, ss, Soames, from Suez.
15 Lotus, ss, Castle, from Shanghai.
15 Atholl, ss, Scott, from Bussorah.
16 Sarthe, F T S, Zoullia, from Saigon.
16 Madura, ss, Ordeman, from Batavia.
17 America, ss, Wetterlind, from Cardiff.
17 Prince Van Orange, ss, Aukes, from Batavia.
18 Rokeby, ss, Danby, from W Hartlepool.
18 Mooltan, ss, Seymour, from Bombay.
18 Ægean, ss, Spowart, from London.
19 Lombardy, ss, Gillson, from Bombay.
20 United Service, ss, Strahlendorf, from Singapore.
21 Calypso, ss, Luccoli, from Trieste.
21 Hindostan, ss, Roskell, from Suez.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.
15 [illegible] Abrego, to Hamburg.
14 Australia ss, [illegible], to [illegible]
15 Bangalore ss, Soames, to [illegible]
15 Atholl, ss. Scott to London.
16 Lotus, ss, Castle to London.
17 Sarthe F T S, Zoullia, to Toulon.
17 Madura ss, Ordeman, to Amsterdam.
17 Prince Van Orange ss, Aukes, to Newdiep.
18 Mooltan, ss, Seymour, to Suez.
19 Lombardy ss, Gillson, to Suez.
21 Ægean ss, Spowart, to Persian Gulf.
21 United Service ss, Strahlendorf, to Jeddah.
21 Calypso ss, Luccoli, to Bombay.
21 Hindostan ss, Roskell, to Bombay.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Pehlwan ss, Nacoda, from Bombay.
Edward Barrow, ship, Cartimer, from Cardiff.
Alice Vannard, ship, Gould, from Cardiff.
Parthia, ship, Allister, from Liverpool.
America, ss, Wetterlind, from Cardiff.
Rokeby, ss, Danby, from W Hartlepool.

### DAILY IMPORTS.—October 28.

From Liverpool.

Punna, s, 6 hogsheads portwine, Merwanjee Manuckjee; 4 hogsheads wine, Aderjee Dorabjee; 30 packages portwine, Shapoorjee Rustomjee Sookhia; 50 boxes bar soap, Dorabjee Bezanjee & Co; 510 bundles sheet iron, Abdoolally Goolamhoossein; 34 cases portwine, Aderjee Coorjee & Co.

From London.

Colombo, s, 60 cases old tom, C Bonnevialle & Co.
Hydaspes, s, 10 cases claret, Cutler Palmer & Co.
[illegible], s, 20 cases hock and 35 cases champagne, Cutler Palmer & Co; 25 runlets tar and 10 barrels pitch, Ebramjee Allibhoy; 40 drums linseed oil, M M Mody & Co.

From Bordeaux.

Esperance, 6 hogsheads brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer & Sons.
Arabia, s, 50 cases brandy and 4 cases claret, C E Mitchell & Co; 231 cases brandy, Sorabjee Cawasjee.

### DAILY EXPORTS.—October 28.

For Liverpool.

Parsee, s, 85 bales wool, Scunderjee Damodur; 32 bales wool Goodoo Premjee; 25 bales wool, Parsotum Keerowjee; 13 bales cotton, Heeralall Chimoniram; 248 bales cotton, Heerjee Nagsey & Co; 102 bales cotton, Sorabjee Dadabhoy & Co.; 14 cases fishmaws, Merally Nuthoo; 8 bales hemp, Nuthoo Scunderjee & Co; 200 cwts myrabollams and 7 cwts fishmaws, Mahomed Allana; 8 bales hides and skins, R L Southern & Co.

[illegible], s, 625 cwts galls, Nursee Kessowjee & Co; 100 bales cotton, Knoop & Co; 40 bales wool, Dewjee Govindjee; 30 bales wool, Kakeebhoy Nansee.

For New York.

Hope, 1,500 cwts linseed, Nursee Kessowjee & Co.

For Marseilles.

Arabia, s, 150 cwts gingelly seed and 175 cwts wheat, Alsen Riebe & Co; 108 cwts china roots, F D Wadia & Co.

For Venice.

Venetia, s, 50 bales cotton, H Cason & Co.

For Trieste.

Venetia, s, 60 bales cotton, A Kunkler & Co; 150 bales cotton, A Trading & Co; 64 cwts nux-vomica, Ebrahim Pakeer Mahomed.

For Suez.

Venetia, s, 75 cwts tamarind, Lalcebhoy Moolchund.

For Hongkong.

Adria (s) 50 packages red raisins, Goolam Hoosein John Momed.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Colonel J. Jones, Royal Engineers, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate.

Deputy-Assistant Commissary and Honorary Ensign Thomas Glover, of the Medical Department, is granted an invalid pension of Rs. 140 per mensem in India.

G. O. 174 of 1874 is cancelled. Examinations of candidates for certificates of education will henceforward be conducted by the Sub-Inspectors of Army Schools, within their respective circles.

Principal Vety. Surgeon A. Turnbull, Bengal Army; and Lieut. Col. J B Cox, Bengal Staff Corps, are allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Conductor H Dunsford, Warrant Officer, Ordnance Department, is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

In accordance with a recent ruling by the Government of India, the following addition is made to clause II of paragraph 24, Transport Regulations, Part II, as revised by G. O. 26 of 1874:—When necessary, an additional compartment may be provided with extra troop trains, to enables ladies and children to travel alone.

With the sanction of Government the table of relative rank in para 42, Bengal Army Regulations, is amended as follows:—The Principal Veterinary Surgeon is to be entered above "Surgeons Major," in the column "Medical and Veterinary Department," opposite "Lieutenant-Colonel," instead of below Surgeons Major, as directed in G. O. 34 of 1874.

In accordance with a recent decision of the Government of India, the following addition is made to the first clause of paragraph 172, Transport Regulations, Part I:—"This privilege is also extended to the families of the Adjutant General in India, and the Quarter-master General, Bengal Presidency, provided they belong to Her Majesty's British Service."

With the sanction of Government the following is added to the Bengal Army Regulations:—Paragraph 2852 A. The officer commanding a body of troops on active service is to forward direct to the Secretary to Government, Military Department, and to the Adjutant General, Head Quarters, a weekly return every Monday, of the force under his command, prepared on Bengal Form 251, supplies of which will be made to him gratis by the Superintendent at Government Printing, Calcutta.

ARRIVALS—October 26.

Helhems, Captain, 36th M. N I, on leave, from Mahableshwur.

October 26.

Kettlewell, Major, 20th Regt N I, to rejoin, from Matheran.

October 27.

O'Kearney, Surg Major, Garrison Staff, on leave, from Asseerghur.
Marshall, Captain, 4th Rifles, on duty, from Sattara.
Hand, Major, 44th Regt, from sick leave, from Poona.

October 28.

Davison, Lieut, 15th Hussars, to rejoin, from England.
Blackett, Captain, 15th Hussars, to rejoin, from England.
Webbe, Lieut, 15th Hussars, to join, from England.
Lamb, Staff Vet Surg, to join, from England.
Harrison, Lieut, 15th Hussars, to join, from England.
Cazalet, Sub-Lieut, 15th Hussars, to join, from England.
Teagan, Sub-Lieut, 51st Foot, to join, from England.

DEPARTURES—October 27.

Davidson, Lieut Col, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Poona.

October 28.

Pringle, Colonel, 35th M. N I, from leave, to Kamptee.
Beresford, Lieut, 53rd Regt., on duty, to Mhow.
Jones, Lieut, 2nd Light Cavalry, on duty, to Mhow.
Fox, Lieut, 49th Regt, on duty, to Deolalee.
O'Kearney, Surg Major, Garrison Staff, from leave, to Asseerghur.
Lamb, Staff, Vet Surg, from leave, to Poona.

## POSTAL NOTICES.

### DEPARTURE OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

Revised table of the hours for closing the Inland Mail which came into force from the 1st July and will continue so until further notice.

| Mails. | At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c. | At General Post Office. After-Packet. | At Branch Offices. |
|---|---|---|---|
| For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway. | 8 A.M. | 9-30 A.M. | [illegible]-30 A.M. |
| For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur, Seroor, Deccan, and S. M. Country | 12 NOON. | 12-30 P.M. | 10-30 A.M. |
| For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona | 5 A.M. | 5-30 A.M. | 5 P.M. of previous day. |
| For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch | 4 A.M. | 6 A.M. | 5 P.M. of previous day. |
| For ditto in Southern Concan, i.e., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry | 6 A.M. | ...... | 5 P.M. of previous day. |

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

### TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

Residents of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. Phillips & Co.'s, Poona, price 4 annas. Also, on Tuesdays, the Indian Edition of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Military, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees, the announcement must be authenticated.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BELL—October 22nd, at Dharwar, the wife of Surgeon Major G. C. Bell, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

WOODHOUSE—October 23rd, at Morar, the wife of Lieutenant H O Woodhouse, B S C, of a son.

DEATH.

BAGOT—October 20th, in Camp, near Buxa, Bootan, Colonel Alexander Bagot, Commandant, 38th Regiment Bengal Infantry.

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

# The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1874.

We understand that some surprise and disappointment exists among the Kattywar Politicals at Colonel Anderson having departed from Rajkote, for the last time, without making any formal and public expression of his regard for the officers with whom he has been associated for years. It can hardly be asserted that the reason is that these gentlemen are unworthy of creditable mention, for Colonel Anderson himself would be the first to admit their merits on opportunity offering; and he has been able to select from both the civil and military services. Colonel Law, for example, is of nearly the same standing in the department, has several times had charge of the Agency, was highly valued by Colonel Keatinge [illegible] the Home Government for his services as Political Agent in Kutch, and was unanimously selected by the Chiefs to be President of the Pradhan Court, which now, in spite of adverse influences, is steadily at work [illegible] of long standing. Major Watson is too well known as a generally able officer to need any praise from us: as a special matter we may mention that his linguistic proficiency has enabled him to settle the Walabhi era, a boon to learning which Mr. Fergusson, the antiquarian, has publicly acknowledged. Captain Nutt has started the great cotton market at Wudwan and has also received the published thanks of Government for his services as a patron of agriculture and horse and cattle-breeding. Major Lloyd was well known in the Survey before he went to Gondul. Captains Hancock and Phillips have equally well established reputations as active and able administrators. As to the Civilians, Mr. Percival's management of Bhownuggur jointly with Mr. Gowrishanker is the theme of general satisfaction there and throughout the Province, and has, we hear, received well earned praise from Lord Salisbury. Mr. Jardine was the Judge in the Jaitpore case and other great trials, and became conspicuous as the framer of the Codes introduced by Mr. Peile. Mr. Candy has not been there long, but it is well known that he cleared the files of arrears that had accumulated for months and years, and did so in an incredibly short time. Mr. Aston is still young, but he has held several heavy charges: yet nobody from Colonel Anderson downwards denies that it was Mr. Aston's British pluck and cool head that saved the life of the Government Karbharee from assassins and brought him safely out of the crowd. There are other officers who have not been so long in Kattywar but who are doubtless good and efficient men. Some of the gentlemen we have mentioned are as favourably known as Colonel Anderson himself, and to them Colonel Anderson's opinions would be matters of indifference; but, as a general rule, an officer is pleased when his superior praises him: and if, as the gossip of Rajkote makes out, Colonel Anderson dislikes or distrusts some of his colleagues, we are sure that none of them would mind him saying so. The disputes that have occurred in the Agency would have made a little speech the more graceful because the more appropriate to circumstances. The Kattywar Politicals who know him best are the men who will hand down the reputation of the Political Agent to posterity: and, as a rule, people's hearts warm to each other when a long connection is being severed.

We think, too, that a little allusion to the press would not have been ungrateful. One great advantage of public discussion is that all kinds of nefarious schemes get nipped in the bud when brought into the light of day. With this view we warned Colonel Anderson of the various endeavours made to injure him, to induce him to set aside solemnly sanctioned law, to embroil him with the Durbars, and to get Mr. Peile's patronage forestalled by the appointment of a contemptible clique to high places. It was, perhaps, in our columns that Colonel Anderson first learned the employment of Mr. Greger Grant on the Jaitpore succession case.

But a higher public interest attaches to Colonel Anderson's departure. We should be sorry to see him leave and make no sign. He has had unrivalled opportunities of feeling the political pulse: his philosophic insight into native character has enabled him to take advantage of such opportunities. With Europeans he seems not to have been quite so successful: and we opine that he will not leave behind him quite the same impression of high force of character as Colonel Keatinge left with the gentlemen serving under him, who were all military men. Colonel Anderson will, on the contrary, be remembered as the Agent who introduced as many Civil Servants as possible into the Agency for the new and important places created by him, and as the starter of the train of events which necessitated Mr. Peile's appointment. His career is perhaps more marked by new institutions than anything else: such as the system of Joint Administrators, the Rajkoomar College, the School of Art, the Cotton Ginning Factory at Dhorajee, the High School at Joonagurh, the appointment of a Civilian Assistant to manage Judicial affairs, and of Captain Scott to supervise Police. We must not forget to mention the Pradhan Court, perhaps the most important institution in the Province. That alone will make Colonel Anderson's memory lasting; but the enumeration of the other benefits he has conferred on the Province suffices to show that any public recapitulation of his views and policy would be received with much interest and pleasure, and we hope he will open his mouth at Wudwan Camp at the approaching tamasha.

## NOTES OF THE DAY.

We called attention some days ago to the state of the bungalows and the charges demanded by hotel-keepers at the hill sanitaria of Bombay. We now learn with much pleasure that our remarks have given great satisfaction to the residents at those sanitaria, and the contrary to those who endeavour, at exorbitant rates, to administer to the public good. We hear from a correspondent at one of the hill stations how fearfully the *extra* charges are enlarged previous to departure. Having made a *bundobust* one usually has no thought of extras, but this is a delusion and a snare. The afternoon "cup of tea" which one had more particularly bargained about is charged in the weekly bill at four annas. A chit has had to be written, and because one has asked for a "wax candle" in addition to the oil buttee in one's own room, and this only for about a quarter of an hour, there is another four annas stuck down, and so it goes on. So people are duped and taken in. If these charges are necessary they should be clearly specified in the proprietor's "list of charges"; but, when once the proprietor has made the *bundobust*, if everything has been clearly and fairly agreed upon, there should be no extras. To prevent disappointment people should have a written agreement.

The home papers have taken up the advice which Lord Napier lately gave the British army in India when one of its number caused the death by violence of an unfortunate punkah coolie. He assured it that such acts not only bring disgrace on it but also reflect seriously upon its high character for discipline, besides showing a cowardly disposition on the part of the actors. The home papers think that this advice would be invaluable if it were taken in England, where cases of brutality have lately been coming into startling prominence. One cause of these cases is apparently the uncertain ideas which magistrates possess regarding the degrees of punishment which ought to be inflicted for different offences, so that we frequently find the petty thief punished much more severely than some rascal who has come nigh to beating his wife to death. Take, for example, the following paragraph which the last *Pall Mall Gazette* to hand publishes without comment, though, indeed, it needs none:—On Tuesday, at Edinburgh police court, four men and two women were convicted of heading a savage assault on the police in the Cowgate, so savage indeed that the constables were obliged to take refuge in a public house, where they defended themselves as best they could. The bailie remarking that it was with "considerable hesitation" that he refrained from sending them to gaol, ordered three to pay 40s. each, or thirty days' imprisonment, and the others 15s. each, or ten days. The same day at Leith a man was convicted of a brutal and unprovoked assault on his stepmother, who appeared in court with her head in a pitiable condition. He got thirty days in gaol with hard labour, and was to find 60s. caution money for twelve months' good behaviour. The same day William Ryan, at Marlborough-street, was convicted of a savage and unprovoked assault on Mary Anne Butterfield, whom he dragged out of bed and beat severely. He had previously kicked her, and she had been in the hospital owing to injuries received from his violence. He got two months hard labour. The same day, at the Middlesex sessions, Annie Martin, a governess, got three months' hard labour for stealing a pair of child's boots.

[illegible] popular mind, "military scandals" are supposed "to total up a larger percentage than those which froth up from other classes of society," the *Times of India*, in a very profound [illegible] holds this belief to be one of those popular errors which thoughtlessly"—(how stupid of the popular errors to add to the badness of their nature by being "thoughtless!")—"gain hold of the credulous and are accepted without question." To illustrate his point the writer proceeds to rake up a military scandal, although one might suppose that he would have made the "credulous" more ashamed of themselves if he had "frothed up" some civilian scandal. If the writer is a friend of Major Proudfoot, whose character the article we allude to is evidently intended to vindicate, we daresay Major Proudfoot has good reason to utter the well known exclamation, "Save me from my friends!" The Hyderabad scandal, in which Majors Rocke and Proudfoot were arrayed in a very discreditable pose of antagonism, is not one which can be stirred up even by "friends" without causing much unpleasantness. Major Rocke has friends as well as Major Proudfoot, and, if articles like the one that appeared in yesterday's *Times of India* are written on behalf of Major Proudfoot, doubtless recriminatory retorts will not be slow of dropping from the mouth of Major Rocke's friends. For instance, the Major Rockeites might very easily reply to the fulsome praise of Major Proudfoot which has been published, by asking, If Major Proudfoot is so guiltless and injured a man as the *Times of India* suggests, how does it happen that the Nizam's Government has called upon him to pay up the amount of the defalcations in his office in spite of having supported him in his dispute with Major Rocke?

## THE CAPTURE OF NANA SAHIB—IMPORTANT SPEECH BY MAHARAJAH SCINDIA IN DURBAR.

(FROM A NATIVE CORRESPONDENT.)

GWALIOR, 24th October.

No sooner had the Maharajah Scindia returned from his Review on Wednesday than the Mohunt of Gunga Doss Shola attended on His Highness, and delivered to him a letter written in Persian and signed by Nana Peishwa, which Nana had given to the said Mohunt. When the Maharajah saw the signature he at once called for 200 sowars, and proceeded to a house where he found Nana Sahib disguised as a Saohoo. The Maharajah put him under a strong guard, and at about 11 P.M. His Highness sent Colonel Gunputrao Dady Kherkay, the Prime Minister, together with the Durbar vakeel, to the house of the Resident, Colonel Osborne, which they reached about midnight. The Dewan gave the Resident full details of the event that had taken place, and requested his attendance at the Maharajah's palace where the Nana was confined. Colonel Osborne complied, and at about 1 A.M. the Dewan and the Resident went to the Kothee, where the deposition of the Nana was taken. The Nana told all about the places he has lived in since the Mutiny, and, further, he said, "I am Nana Peishwa." The Nana has only one man with him, who is a moonshee. Where the Nana came from last is unknown. All we know is that, for the last four or five days, he has been staying at the before mentioned Shola. He confesses freely, "I am Nana Sahib Peishwa."

The Maharajah, according to the terms of the treaty made with the British Government, has given the Nana Sahib to the Resident, who has put him and the moonshee in chains under a European guard. It is said that Nana Sahib will be sent at once to Cawnpore for recognition.

Ere I close my letter I may mention that Scindia held a Durbar shortly after the capture and delivered the following speech:—

"Ye Sirdars, military and civil officers—On the 21st instant, I heard that Nana Peishwa had arrived in Gwalior. I at once went to the spot where he was and captured him. This Nana Peishwa, during the Mutiny, promised to certain Government officers, 'I will not disturb any one.' But, against that promise, he took several ladies and children into a boat at Cawnpore, and treacherously murdered them.

"Nana Peishwa also attacked our State, but, thank God, it has flourished since Lord Ellenborough settled its affairs in 1844. Hence, according to the treaty which I made with the British Government, I surrendered Nana Peishwa to the British Resident.

"In conclusion, I may say that the man who is an enemy to the British Crown is my enemy, and the man who is a friend to Nana Sahib is my enemy also.

"The Nana and his brother have troubled me too much."

When the Maharajah had finished his short and vigorous speech the Durbar broke up.

## THE IDENTITY OF NANA SAHIB AND THE MORAR PRISONER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The capture of Nana Sahib is one of the most important episodes in the history of the Indian mutinies; and the question of his identity is still more important; and, though there has been gathered some evidence as to the captured man being the real Nana Sahib of Bithoor, I believe the testimony of one who had been upwards of [illegible] years in his service will be most trustworthy and unmistakable. Having heard from a valued friend that a Parsee, who had gone to England on behalf of Nana Sahib, was living in Bombay, I set about finding him out, and it was only this morning that I succeeded in tracing him. He lives [illegible], and, having solicited an interview with him, he readily granted it to me. From his conversation he appears to be as familiar with Nana Sahib as with one of his own family. He had been more than six years with him, and had afterwards proceeded to England to plead the Nana's cause before the home authorities for the continuance to him of the political pension that had been enjoyed by his adoptive father, the late Bajee Rao Peishwa. Just before the breaking out of the mutinies, the Parsee, Mr. Hormusjee Bazonjee Mody, was in England, and was sent for by Nana Sahib. As his agent was on his way out, the mutinies broke out, and, on his arrival in Calcutta, he learned with horror that his master had perpetrated the most atrocious crimes, and he therefore declined to have anything more to do with him (Nana). In fact, the ruthless fiend was *non est*. Mr. Hormusjee Mody did not hear anything further until about twelve years ago, when a person supposed to be the Nana was arrested, when he (Mody) was sent for by Mr. Wauchope, the Commissioner of the Calcutta Police, and was examined as to the identity of the accused; but, on looking at the man, he at once declared that he was not his former master. Mr. Mody assured me that he was so familiar with his master's features, his voice, his person, &c., that he could distinguish him from a crowd of a thousand persons, however disguised he might be. I asked him, then, if he was prepared to tender his evidence to Government, if he was allowed the expenses of his journey to the seat of Nana's trial, and back. He readily replied that, as a loyal subject of Her Majesty, he was bound in honour, and in the cause of the furtherance of political justice, to give his testimony as to the identity of Nana Sahib. As I said before, the evidence of such a man as Mr. Mody will be completely satisfactory, and Government will do well to ask the old Parsee to go up to Morar and assist them in the cause of public justice.—Yours, &c.

EDULJEE RUSTOMJEE.

28th October.

** We have ascertained that Mr. Mody's expenses will be paid, and it is important that he should go to Gwalior at once. Ed. B. G.

## ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 8th October.

The co[illegible] [illegible]ys has driven home to town [illegible] holiday makers. The clubs and the West-end thoroughfares present a more animated appearance than I have seen since the beginning of August. Some of the members of the Cabinet have also come up to London, but routine business only seems to have occupied their attention. The meetings of the Cabinet will not be resumed for several weeks.

It is not surprising that the *Times'* leader about the Prince of Wales [illegible] continue to be a subject of much interest, even though several important topics have come to the surface since its publication, for it has leaked out that, for thus lending itself to the service of the Prince's advisers, Her Majesty is in an ill-humour with our leading journal. The particular part of the article to which the Queen has raised objection are those passages which allege that the Prince's embarrassments have been caused by discharging the duties of the sovereign. My information upon this point is not only special, but I believe thoroughly reliable, and it amounts to this—at any rate by implication—that the *Times* was hardly correct when it alleged that Her Majesty had not done something towards recouping the Prince for duties discharged in her default. But, be that as it may, the whole tone and object of the *Times'* article are very objectionable to Her Majesty, she has not hesitated to say so to those around her, and, judging by the channel whence my information comes, I suspect that Her Majesty has no desire that her opinions shall be kept secret.

Among the Ministers who either have been or who are in town at the present moment are Lord Derby, Mr. Ward Hunt, and Mr. Disraeli. The latter has torn himself from the dowagers and has retreated to Hughenden, the burial place of his first wife. He and his whole party are now said to be bitterly disappointed that he did not make a political tour in Ireland. The outburst of indignation which has been heaped upon Mr. Gladstone in the sister isle, by reason of certain anti-ultramontane expressions in his article upon Ritualism, would have paved the way for a brilliant success, had Mr. Disraeli's courage, or strength (whichever it may have been), not failed him at the last moment. We now know that he was exceedingly anxious to go to Ireland, and he even sent his private secretary, and his most trusted friend, Mr. Corry, to have an interview on the subject with the Viceroy, at Dublin Castle. I do not know what was the Duke of Abercorn's advice, but the result is apparent: our Protestant Premier has neglected the advantage which was offered by his adversary, and has lost the chance of winning the allegiance, or cajoling the vanities,—of Catholic Ireland. The Carlton is bitterly disappointed at this piece of ill luck. The Liberals, too, have not been without their sorrows. Not the least among them has been the result of the Northampton election. It is the old story: two Liberals go to the poll, and the Tory walks in. True, the case of Northampton possessed exceptional circumstances. The influential local Liberals, and the party leaders in London, declined to accept such a man as Bradlaugh as their candidate. Bradlaugh had fair claims upon the borough, and he had his revenge. He declined to retire, and thus allowed a Tory to creep to the top of the poll. The day's disasters did not end with the defeat of the Liberal party. The town was made to suffer also, for Bradlaugh's followers got up a riot, and the disorder and mischief were not ended till the arrival of half a battery of artillery from Weedon. The other chief subject of political interest has been the disavowal by the leaders of the Liberation Society of Mr. Chamberlain's proposals in the *Fortnightly*. The *Nonconformist* is wiser in its day and generation than the enthusiastic Radical from Birmingham. Inspired by the turn which events have taken during the past few months, and especially during the past session, upon ecclesiastical matters, Mr. Chamberlain seemed to think that disestablishment would necessarily be the very first line in the next Liberal programme. It is the opinion of most Liberals that the day is rapidly drawing near when their party will have to take the subject out of the hands of the very narrow section who now make it their rallying cry, but not yet awhile. The strange part of the matter is that so able and sagacious a man as Mr. Chamberlain is too fast even for his political colleagues who publish the *Nonconformist*. That paper prefers to follow Mr. Gladstone's advice,—to educate the country. It declares that "there is no short cut to the object of the Liberationists." For the present, "their work lies outside the region of Parliamentary parties." I am not aware that discord is springing up among the Liberationists; but this difference of opinion among the leaders of the party is certainly remarkable. However, matters may be made straight again at the Manchester Congress, to be held early next month.

English opinion has this week been more than usually interested in the affairs of the Continent. There are proofs on every hand that the friendship between Russia and Germany rests upon a very shallow basis. In fact, it is not many days ago that so sober and so well-informed a paper as the *Cologne Gazette* stated that a war between Germany and Russia was only a question of time, and according to the *Spener Gazette* (and the announcement is apparently made with some degree of authority) Russia intends to stand by Denmark in case Germany persists in absorbing that kingdom. The tone of some of the German papers has of late indicated that the German Government is very closely watching the Central Asian question, and the general conduct of Russia in the far East. I know, too, from the best possible source, that the German court and the German Government are exceedingly anxious to maintain the closest possible relations with England. The strong German tone of the *Times* has been largely influenced by a response to that feeling. Till very lately the *Hour* was looked upon as the organ of the German Government in England, and it was strongly suspected that the paper was subsidised by Count Münster here. But the *Times* is now playing that rôle and has brought down upon itself no small degree of contempt for its unblushing efforts to whitewash all that has been done by Prince Bismarck. The most interesting German topic of the hour which attracts attention here is the Bismarck-Arnim quarrel. The personal animosities of these two diplomats have outrun their discretion, and the arrest of the one at the instigation of the other is creating as great a sensation as a revolution. Here, again, the *Times* stands by Bismarck. I may mention that the most interesting article upon this subject, and one which is well worth reading, appears this morning from the *Cologne Gazette*. Engrossed by this home quarrel, Germany seems to have done nothing further respecting Denmark. She has, however, made a tremendous stride in her military preparations, for the Government is preparing a law to organise the Landsturm, so that it may be called out at a moment's notice in time of war, and relieve the entire youth of the country from home duties; in fact, enable every one of the younger levies to take the field. This "is the first time in the present century that preparations have been made for organising the Landsturm in time of peace." There are some very wise heads who consider that Germany is preparing for an alliance of France and Russia. Hence these tremendous preparations, and the strained anxiety which is apparent in German official circles to maintain the best possible understanding with England.

The gunpowder explosion on the Regent's Canal, and the inquiries and correspondence which followed it, have aroused Londoners to a sense of some of the dangers by which they are surrounded. Gunpowder seems to be carted through our streets and carried upon the railways with about as little regard for its dangerous qualities as though it was ironmongery. A few days ago a gentleman lost some luggage at a railway station; the company's servants searched for it with naked lights among some scores of barrels of gunpowder. At another railway station a gas jet was seen to be flaming within three feet of several casks of this explosive compound. The other day a policeman observed something dropping from a passing waggon laden with barrels. He found that every barrel contained gunpowder, that one of the number had burst, and was making a train along the thoroughfare ready for the first cigar light that might happen to be thrown upon it. The very boat which exploded in the Regent's Canal contained two tons of gunpowder, paraffin, benzaline, plain spirits, naphtha, and groceries. There were no regulations for preventing the bargemen lighting fires on board, or smoking; and not only did the steam tug which drew these barges shoot out a train of sparks, but, within a few feet of her stoke hole, she carried two casks of benzaline. The knowledge of this state of things has brought upon us something approaching to a panic, and a cry has gone up for Government interference. The storm may in part have blown over by the time Parliament meets; but I quite expect that we shall have some legislative enactment on the subject.

In social matters there is little to be written about. The theatres are waking into life again, but the best thing that is promised comes from the French, or is nothing better than the part of Hamlet by Mr. Irving! The Duke of Connaught has been distinguishing himself in a sack race, which formed a feature of one of the regimental sports at Norwich. Lord Walter Campbell, that son of the Duke of Argyll who recently married the daughter of a Lancashire manufacturer, has recently joined the London Stock Exchange. His eldest brother is wed to the Princess Louise, so that royalty and stock-jobbing are coming into close relationship. After all, Lord Walter's going into trade is but doing openly what many another aristocrat does privately. I doubt, however, whether there are many aristocrats on the stock exchange. The Prince of the Asturias,—the young Alphonso whom most people look upon as the next King of Spain,—has been admitted to the Royal Military College at Woolwich, making the second scion of a distressed royalty who is now upon the roll of that institution. The Prince Imperial is making rapid progress in his studies, and, judging by the position which he holds, he evidently possesses a full average share of ability; his admirers have sound reason for being proud of his attainments.

The residents of Soho Square have declined "Baron" Grant's offer to improve that unsavoury place, and to make it like Leicester Square. They are afraid that it will become a rendezvous of idlers and street Arabs, and they therefore prefer dirt to bad company. Illnatured people will have it that they are influenced by other reasons, and that Baron Grant's financial history is too much faded for their appreciation.

## THE ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Some months ago, like nearly everybody else in Bombay, I received a prospectus of the Anglo-Indian Spinning and Ginning Company, marked "*for private circulation only*,"—pointing out the peculiar advantages (which I am unable to see) of having a mill in Bombay managed by a board of directors in England, nearly all of whom are mill-owners, and holding out hopes of enormous profits.

I could not but admire the philanthropy of those seven wise men in introducing the public to a venture which if successful must be diametrically opposed to their own interests, and I waited with some curiosity to see how this great scheme was received by the cunning Parsee and wily Hindoo; but, from all I can learn, the good intentions of these generous promoters do not seem to be properly appreciated.

For weeks, nay months, I saw the prospectus regularly inserted in your most prominent columns; then I had repeated visits from a smart little jewel-bedecked Marwarrie, trying to beguile me into becoming a shareholder; next I saw announced in unusually large type that "*The gentleman has arrived*;" and now I have received an anonymous circular, drawing my attention to the proposed company, "*in the belief that I may desire to become a shareholder*."

This last appeal was too much for me, I felt bound to look through the prospectus again, and among other attractive features I find the following:—

"CAPITAL £300,000, IN 29,985 ORDINARY SHARES OF £10 EACH.
AND 150 FOUNDERS' SHARES OF £1 EACH.

"The 150 founders' shares will entitle holders to one-fourth of the remaining profits of the Company after setting apart a sum sufficient to pay a dividend of 10 per cent. upon the paid up capital of the Company."

And also "a mill properly and efficiently managed ought to return cost in three years."

From this I deduce that, supposing the success of the mill [illegible] course of the [illegible] each, in addition [illegible] annum, will [illegible] them of £52[illegible]

The system [illegible] life managers [illegible] the last straw [illegible] inform me if [illegible]

## MR ANSTE[illegible] SIR WAL[illegible]

TO THE [illegible]

Sir,—Mr. A[illegible] would seem to [illegible] his wits away. [illegible] never allowing [illegible] for I gather [illegible] considered the [illegible] to be worthy [illegible]

Speaking of [illegible] says:—

"She was [illegible] for attach [illegible] barefooted trav[illegible] had been made [illegible] times for [illegible] then damsel [illegible] heart of [illegible] that [illegible] noses, or per[illegible] humanity is not [illegible] are not always [illegible] handkerchief, or [illegible]

Apologising for [illegible] any existed—in Mr. Anstey's [illegible] excuse must be that I did not [illegible] till yesterday, and that I write in haste [illegible] the mail.—Yours, &c.

D[illegible]

Cheltenham, 8th October.

## BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I am glad to see that the [illegible] of the Bombay Co-operative Society have called the first general meeting of shareholders, which is to be held on the 6th proximo. The desire for such a meeting has been long felt, because the shareholders as a body have had no opportunity as yet of becoming acquainted with the working of the Society. Nothing is known as to the amount of capital that has been subscribed and paid up, the extent and cost of establishment, the names of the agents in England, and a variety of other information that ought to be before the shareholders. As however a meeting has been called, I have no doubt that satisfactory information or explanations will be given by the directors on all points on which they may be required.

My principal object, however, in writing to you is to enquire whether the directors should not circulate to shareholders a copy of their report and balance sheet some days before the date of meeting? Surely it is not intended that their report and balance sheet should be "received and adopted" without consideration and discussion on such points as may need elucidation. Now, as the declaration of a dividend is not one of the objects of the meeting, shareholders, especially those who are unable in consequence of non-residence in Bombay or other causes to attend, would like to know the reason why. It will be no satisfaction to them to be told that the shareholders present have adopted the report and therefore they ought to hold their peace, and "rest and be thankful." Permit me then, through your columns, to commend the above question to the consideration of the directors. There is yet time to circulate the report and balance sheet to those shareholders who are in Bombay and neighbouring stations.

A SHAREHOLDER.

## BOMBAY.

Killed by an Arrow.—A[illegible] Wagra pergunnah of Broach, a man was killed by an arrow shot by another native. The murderer has been arrested.

A [illegible].—The [illegible] states that [illegible] for erecting the buildings of the Prince of Wales Spinning and Weaving Company has been given to Messrs. [illegible] and Co.

[illegible]—H[illegible], a noted thief, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, of stealing [illegible] at Rs. 3, the property of one [illegible], and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment in the House of Correction.

Arrival of a Nawab at [illegible] Pilgrim.—The Nawab of Furruckabad (Futtehghur) named [illegible] Hoosein Khan arrived in Bombay on Tuesday accompanied by nine armed followers. He has taken up his residence in the house of the late Hajee Ismail [illegible]. The Nawab intends proceeding to Mecca, after the Ramzan Eed.

Rainfall at Byculla for 1874.—The following is a memo. of rainfall at Byculla, registered at the J. J. Hospital, for the present year, likewise the number of rainy days.—

| | [illegible] | [illegible] | Rainy Days. |
|---|---|---|---|
| June | 21 | 4 | 17 |
| July | [illegible] | 60 | 30 |
| August | 11 | 24 | 22 |
| September | 11 | 78 | 17 |
| Total | [illegible] |  | 86 |

Discharge of a Lunatic.—Yesterday, the Second Magistrate of Police, Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, ordered that the lunatic named Sumbhoo [illegible], at present confined in the Lunatic Asylum at Colaba, and who has been so confined since the 25th February 1865, be discharged and made over to one Babajee [illegible], who has undertaken to take care of the said lunatic and prevent him from doing injury to himself or others under section [illegible] of Act 36 of 1858.

A Vagrant in Trouble.—John [illegible], a European vagrant, was yesterday charged, at the instance of Mr. Mapp, the Deputy Superintendent of the House of Correction, before Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, with absenting himself from the Government Workhouse, he being a vagrant, and not returning to the said Workhouse at the expiration of his leave. He was adjudged guilty and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment in the House of Correction.

Criminal Breach of Trust.—Mr. [illegible] Scott, proprietor of the Veterinary Establishment of Messrs. Scott and Co., Girgaum, appeared before Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, and filed an information against Rowjee Bapoo, the bill collector of the said firm, charging him with criminal breach of trust in respect of a sum of Rs. 112-8-0, alleged to have been recovered by the accused during the current month from Messrs. Bates, Morland, Teacher, Babington, Craddas, and several other gentlemen. Rowjee had absconded on the 19th instant, and the magistrate ordered that a summons be issued against him.

The "Unruly Buffaloes" who [illegible] themselves at Colaba Fair.—The case against the keepers of the two buffaloes that caused some destruction and annoyance at the Colaba Fair on Sunday night charged with neglecting to keep their animals under proper restraint, and thereby endangering the safety of the public, was called on for hearing yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. [illegible]. Mr. Inspector D'Arcy, who was in charge of the case, intimated to his Worship that the parties who are witnesses and sufferers by the acts of the buffaloes on the said night would be satisfied if the defendants payed them Rs. 20 as damages. Mr. Eduljee Cowasjee, pleader, who appeared on behalf of the defendants, complying with this request, the charge was then allowed to be withdrawn.

Festivities at Naosaree.—A correspondent of the *Bombay Samachar* says that, in honour of the birth of a son to Luxmeebaee and His Highness Mulharrao, Sunday, the 25th instant, was observed as a gala day at Naosaree. A grand durbar was held at the Thannah at 8 o'clock in the morning, at which representatives of different classes of the residents were present, and when a number of native musical instruments were played upon with considerable risk to the auricular organs of those who were near them. Twenty-one guns were fired, and the sepoys of a native regiment fired a *feu de joie*. The whole kutcherry then stood up for awhile. Nautch girls were then brought in, and they danced and sang in the presence of the Sooba, to whom all rendered the homage due to his rank. Gulal (red powder) was freely used in honour of this occasion of public rejoicing. Sugar candy was distributed to all present by order of the Sooba as well as to the girls attending the two girls' schools in the city.

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on 18 June, 2017

[illegible] Gorozan. [illegible] Minister for [illegible] at Berlin [illegible] speech that [illegible] Marshal [illegible] servation of [illegible] claim the [illegible] of Cavena-[illegible]

[illegible]

Madras, [illegible] Oct., 1 p.m.

Heavy rains have fallen, and many parts of Madras have been inundated. A great flood has [illegible] Cheyair, Pau-[illegible] and Pamair bridges have [illegible]. London letters of the second are undelivered. The weather is fine to-day.

The [illegible] season has now commenced in earnest, as may be seen from the fact that yesterday the Hindostan brought 202 passengers.

The Rangoon Mail reports that an enormous stock of Upper Burmah petroleum is on its way down the river. Twenty wells are now being worked in Thayetmyo.

A Correspondent of the [illegible] writes that a verbatim report of the proceedings in the Beecher case has been sent to London from New York for publication, but no respectable firm has been found willing to publish it.

The negotiations between Turkey and Roumania are getting entangled into a knot which [illegible] will have to cut. Roumania [illegible] to ask Turkey's permission for the [illegible] of a commercial treaty with Austria. Turkey [illegible] to give the permission, but insists [illegible].

[illegible] is prevalent in Umballa; and the local paper states that orders have been issued for the isolation of the officers and others now suffering [illegible] from all other officers of the garrison and the public generally. Any violation of which order will be dealt with by the officer commanding.

According to authentic intelligence, on the Rhine and in other parts of Germany this year's vintage promises, both in quantity and quality, to equal the famous [illegible]. The wine casks in the [illegible] being altogether insufficient for such a harvest, fresh ones are manufactured [illegible] the utmost despatch.

We call special attention to the important declaration [illegible] by Maharajah Scindia, in [illegible] Gwalior, where he said that enemies to the British Government are his enemies, [illegible] to Nana Sahib, his enemies. Not the least important result arising from the capture of Nana Sahib is such a statement from the potentate of Gwalior.

With regard to the Russian pension to Don Carlos, it is stated that the Emperor Nicholas gave a [illegible] of his privy purse to the Pretender's uncle and father, and that this grant, which has no official character, was continued by the present Emperor. The payment to Don Carlos was stopped, however, as soon as his brother [illegible] of his claim to the Spanish throne.

The Jewish Chronicle reports that Rabbi Jacob d'Avigdor, [illegible] Chief Rabbi at [illegible], died [illegible] the Jewish New Year. [illegible] second [illegible] attended by a numerous procession, and soldiers lined the route. The late Rabbi [illegible] greatly honoured, had received the order of the Medjidie of the first class from the Sultan.

His Excellency Sir [illegible], we are told, has applied for special trains to work from Hyderabad to Goolburga between the 22nd December and the 3rd January to take visitors to the annual Fair at Goolburga. It is estimated that about fifty thousand passengers will require to be moved within four days on return tickets. This will involve the providing for the working of no less than 50 special trains.

Mr. Whalley, M.P., has published a letter, in which he says he has received a communication from [illegible], notwithstanding what [illegible] to the health of the Claimant, [illegible] he is dying [illegible] his face being [illegible]-like, and his time [illegible]. Mr. Whalley appeals [illegible] support of the [illegible] inquiry.

Mr. W. [illegible] the Times from [illegible] to many of your [illegible] who have long been admirers of Barry Cornwall's poetry, to know what I have just discovered—that the true name [illegible] originating the nom de plume by which he has so long been distinguished—Peter [illegible] Cornwall being an exact anagram of Bryan Waller Procter."

The [illegible] learns from Peshawur that the European troops will return from Cherat on the 1st [illegible]. The location of troops at this sanitarium has been a great success, and the building of barracks is earnestly advocated by the military authorities, although it is opposed by the [illegible] as a measure likely to provoke the hostility of the [illegible] tribes. The climate of the valley is described as unusually healthy, although [illegible] increase.

The following telegram from Constantinople gives the latest news about the Famine in Asia Minor:—The [illegible] determined to send forthwith [illegible] bushels of corn towards relieving the famine [illegible] and to provide 11,000 pair of oxen to enable the villagers to sow their fields. The sheep and goat tax in Angora has also been remitted for a period of six years. The railway from [illegible] to Angora cannot be recommenced this winter, but it will be resumed in spring.

The [illegible]—On the 21st of October the following information was sent by a special telegram to the Times of India:—"The ship Eldslie, from Melbourne to Calcutta, with one hundred and fifty horses, has gone ashore. The whole of the horses were suffocated, as they were battened down in the vessel's hold. The pilots of the [illegible] supposed to be drowned. [illegible] "Brummy and Physic" would [illegible] his laurels amongst Indian [illegible].

Of the [illegible] purchased by Government for the [illegible] operations, we are told [illegible] 200 mules have been taken [illegible] Commissariat Department, of which [illegible] have been ordered for the [illegible] Expedition, and the rest have been distributed proportionately to the several Commissariat stations. Major Hunt, the principal Commissariat Officer, the Duffla Field Force, with the remaining portion of the Establishment, will leave the [illegible] for Tezpore on or about the 25th instant.

We [illegible] hear that an attempt is being made by a gentleman connected with the Bengal Office to get up a company for the purchase of the [illegible], to transfer the paper to Calcutta, and to publish it here at the price of one anna a copy, at which it originally started in Bombay. The goodwill and plant of the [illegible], we believe, valued by the proprietor at Rs. 20,000, which he proposes to take in [illegible] shares of the company, the whole capital of which is to be Rs. 1,00,000. The prospectus will probably be issued after the holidays.

[illegible] Department at the Tower of London [illegible] the issue of the Henry-

[illegible] so as to comply with the order from [illegible] that all the troops at home stations [illegible] supplied with the improved small-bore [illegible] to the 1st of next January. The [illegible] some other districts [illegible] are very nearly supplied, and [illegible] rapidly shipped for Dover, [illegible] Aldershott, Scotland, [illegible] the north of England [illegible] with their new rifles from the [illegible]

[illegible] correspondent of the Pall Mall [illegible] M. [illegible] who [illegible] any one else [illegible] the Parisian [illegible] position, not [illegible] democrat by theory, [illegible] he shakes with all his [illegible] means in his power the social [illegible] beneath which he [illegible] himself [illegible]. He goes so far in the perversity of his conceptions that he would willingly consent to suffer provided he could make the upper classes suffer also. Thus, on leaving a voting-place in 1869 I heard some workmen talking together. "Whom did you vote for?" said one. "For Satan," was the reply; "he, at all events, if he is elected, will set everything in a blaze.""

The Mandalay correspondent of the Rangoon Mail gives the following description of an audience by the King of Burmah of an Englishman desiring employment. The man having been ushered into the presence is made to squat in a doorway behind the officiating Burmans. The King, looking at him through a telescope, asks—"Who is the Kala (foreigner)?" Courtier—"[illegible] an engineer, your Majesty." King—"[illegible] do everything?" Courtier—[illegible] "Pin-bah-payah," literally, "[illegible] my head under your foot," meaning "Yes, your Majesty." King—"Can you drive an engine?" Courtier—"Yes, your Majesty." King—"Then let me see you make a rifled cannon. Here are Rs. 100 and a silk cloth."" The result is that the deluded man is made to work without pay like a galley slave, till he becomes a loafer, or works his passage back to civilisation and justice.

The Queen Dowager of Bavaria, who has just embraced Catholicism, is a Prussian Princess and cousin of the German Emperor. Her brother, Admiral Prince Adalbert, died a short time ago; her sister, Princess Elizabeth of Hesse, is mother-in-law of Princess Alice of Great Britain. The Queen remained a Protestant during the life of the late King of Bavaria, but has long evinced a marked predilection for the Papal Church, and never visited Berlin.—The Roman correspondent of the *Weekly Register and Catholic Standard* sends the following telegram under date Rome, Thursday, October 8, 8.50:—"When the Holy Father heard of the abjuration of Protestantism by the Queen Mother of Bavaria he evidenced the greatest emotion. Bursting into tears and elevating his eyes to heaven, he exclaimed, 'My God! Thy poor Vicar is unworthy of such consolation.' You have this information from one who was himself an eye-witness of this touching scene at the Vatican."

A serious disturbance took place a short time ago at Pergamos, rendering it necessary for the authorities at Smyrna to despatch, post haste, a detachment of mounted police to the spot. The combatants were Turks and Christians, and the contest arose out of a question of land partition. A Christian, wishing to erect a cotton-ginning establishment, bought a piece of land on the confines of the Mussulman quarter. The inhabitants of the quarter, however, deemed this proceeding on the part of the Christian to be an unwarrantable intrusion, which they resented accordingly, and the new proprietor was compelled to bring an action to enforce his claim. Judgment being pronounced in his favour, he attempted once more to carry out his plans, but a number of roughs from the Turkish quarter now appeared on the scene, and tried to drive away the masons who came to build on the disputed land. The masons stood their ground gallantly, and reinforcements coming in from the Christian and Turkish quarters the fight soon became general. By the latest accounts, two men had been killed and several wounded in the affray, which seemed by no means over, and probably before the cotton-ginning establishment is comfortably at work many more, both Christians and Turks, will have received, to say the least, severe contusions.

The Select Committee on East India Finance has lately issued its report, and the members have evidently spared themselves no pains in their endeavours to discover the cost of a recruit provided for India by England, in order to adjust the disputes pending between the two departments. But their efforts were vain. Baffled, but not discouraged, they began a further investigation into this item. They had the privilege, as they duly report, of examining not only the working officials, but also the great chiefs of the War and India Offices, yet no one, high or low, seems to have been able to have given a direct answer to the question. Whether the price is or ought to be £10, £205, £63, £136, or £28 altered to £27 no one could positively say. Sir George Balfour gallantly tried to unravel the confusion without success, and the chairman in despair asked Mr. Malton how he arrived at different conclusions from the same figures; to which the Accountant-General made reply that, if he adopted the system of working out the sum suggested by Lord George Hamilton, he brought out fresh figures again, that is to say, £173. Says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "considered in a mathematical point of view the question offers a vast field for enquiry: but as there is always the possibility of rendering confusion worse confounded, it has been thought desirable to refer it to arbitration."

A telegram to the Pioneer announces that Mr. R. M. King, C.S., Deputy Commissioner of Fyzabad, [illegible] dismissed both suits for damages against Mr. J. O. Williams for libel. Our contemporary further tells us that the Court held that the writing and printing of the reports were absolutely privileged, and that the position of the defendant, as an officer doing his duty, strongly repelled the presumption of malice: that the plaintiffs failed to prove any express malice; that the publication to officers was and to others not malicious; and although it may have been a breach of official propriety to send elsewhere a report made and addressed to an official superior, it is not in itself an offence at law. The Court considered the plaintiffs ill-advised in concluding, as they appear to have done, that because the publication was unauthorized by defendant's official superiors, it was therefore *unjustifiable* and therefore *malicious*. The action has failed because the plaintiffs could not prove malice. The official position of defendant raising an almost insurmountable presumption in his favour that his acts were *bona fide*, and his conclusions being drawn after inquiry and consideration, not made without reasonable cause. The reports being privileged, the matter in which inquiry was made being of great importance, and in the interests of public justice, and the publication not being malicious, the Court found itself unable to presume *malice* merely from the fact that the opinions formed and divulged by the defendant were unfavourable to the reputation of the plaintiffs. Plaintiffs will pay costs.

A letter from Constantinople in the *Allgemeine Zeitung* says:—"Seidi Ahmed Atadschan Khan, brother and heir presumptive of the Khan of Khiva, has taken leave of the Sultan and gone on a pilgrimage to Mecca, whence he will return to Khiva, via Constantinople. The ex-Grand Vizier Midhat Pasha is translating 'Herodotus' into Turkish. Another effendi is engaged in translating the adventures of Johannes Schiltberger, of Munich. I must also mention a literary production which may have political consequences. A certain Essad Effendi, an official of the Marine Court, recently published a pamphlet in which he invites Mahomedans in all parts of the world to repair to Kaaba at Mecca and enter into a union against Christians and idolaters. Islam, he says, is the source and parent of all culture and civilization, there being outside it nothing but ignorance and barbarism; it is therefore a duty to propagate it. All Mahomedans must recognize the Sultan as the Khalif of Islam, and must hoist his flag. From Morocco to China this pamphlet is viewed with displeasure in Government circles, for as it will probably circulate by hundreds of thousands diplomatic complications are apprehended. 'England and France,' remarked a Mahomedan to me, 'fought for us in the Crimea, and always help us in our financial difficulties. They are in friendly relations too with Russia and Holland, yet our writers here sow the seeds of disturbance, and we cannot plead in excuse the liberty of the Press, for nothing is published without the permission of the Minister of Education.'"

Prince Louis Napoleon made a public appearance as one of the competitors at a grand assault of arms given at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, on Oct. 7, under authority of Lieut. Gen. Sir J. L. Simmons, governor of the academy, and in the presence of a large assembly, which included nearly all the officers of the garrison.—Lieut. Crookenden and Sergt.-Major Pentecost previously engaged in a contest with the sword against the bayonet; Lieut. Anstruther and Sergt.-Major Lewis had a bout at single stick; and Sergeants Whitaker and Smoker, from the garrison gymnasium, showed how effective a weapon a bayonet could be even against a bayonet. Then Lieut. Torkington, R. A., who conducted the proceedings, announced a contest with foils, not on the programme; and two young gentlemen, equipped for the encounter in padded waistcoats and white gloves, appeared on the platform, and were introduced as the Prince Imperial and M. Conneau. The Prince was loudly cheered, and the two gentlemen, after the customary salute, proceeded to the encounter. They both proved good swordsmen [illegible] Prince, who is especially [illegible] hit. Both fenced very [illegible] by a dexterous thrust, M. Conneau touched his adversary's breast, and [illegible]. The contest for the third and [illegible] watched with great interest [illegible] the energies of the young [illegible]. [illegible] Prince [illegible] parrying [illegible] well [illegible] sword by an [illegible] and made a [illegible] hit on the left [illegible] much applause. The [illegible] of the other [illegible] of [illegible] and his [illegible]. The performance concluded with a general [illegible] in which a dozen or so of the [illegible] indiscriminate attack upon each other [illegible] boxing gloves, greatly to the amusement of the spectators.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*:—There is a very old story of a barber who attracted custom by exhibiting over his shop-door an announcement in legend thus conceived:—"What do you think? I'll shave you for a penny and give you something to drink." Customers, in consequence, flocked to his shaving-chair, but when their beards had been removed and they asked for the "something to drink," the barber repudiated with well-feigned indignation the construction that had been put upon the notice over the door. It was meant, he said, grossly and, he feared, intentionally misunderstood. To any fair and candid reader it must have been obvious that it ought to be read thus:—"What! do you think I'll shave you for a penny and give you something to drink?" Had the present Dean of Chester been the barber thus situated (if the hypothesis may be forgiven), he would have admitted the ambiguity and defended it as intentional; indeed, his agreement with the Old Catholics has been, by his own admission, obtained in much the same way as that of the barber with his customers. "At Bonn," says Dean Howson, "it was our wisdom to keep many things in the background." So it was the barber's. It was his wisdom to keep in the background the important fact that the sentence over his door was interrogatory, and not categoric. "We were reaching out our hands," the Dean continues, "towards those who had been separated from us by centuries, if by any means, even by the temporary use of language admitting of various shades of meaning, we might come to a mutual understanding." The parallel, it will be seen, is complete. The barber was "reaching out his hand" for customers; he used language "admitting of various shades" of meaning—at any rate, of two shades. The use of this language was "temporary;" that is to say, it was to be used only till the shaving was over and the penny paid; and by these means he arrived at a "mutual understanding" with his customers of just the same sort as that arrived at between Dean Howson and the Old Catholics—that is, at an understanding in which two persons understand the same proposition in different senses. Dean Howson had better wait till the Old Catholics have paid their pennies and begin to call for liquor before he congratulates himself on the "mutual understanding."

The *Globe*, October 7:—Coming events cast their shadows before, and if fashion has any influence upon Fahrenheit we are likely to have a winter of very great severity. The Paris dress designers have already made their arrangements for it, and the last novelties are revealed to an expectant public. For the last few years the milliner's idea has been to dress her customers as like men as possible, to give them stand-up collars and feather belts, to arm them with umbrellas hanging from the waist as if they were swords, to supply them with gentlemen's watch-pockets and gentlemen's watch-chains. Even in fashion the world must advance, and the move for the coming winter is decidedly a move forward. Fashionable ladies, who have been dressed like men, must now dress like wild animals. All the new tissues are to resemble furs, and as a few years ago young ladies were said to wear Dolly Vardens, so now they will put on their "camels." That is the generic name by which the Parisian [illegible] have called this year's [illegible], though of course there is a variety allowed, and a young lady may appear as a reindeer, as a bear, as a northern elk—in fact, as any rough-skinned animal she may select. But it is necessary that the skins should consist of as few pieces as possible. The "camel," and a collar which will be known in the fashionable world as a dog's collar, will complete the costume. But this new invention of the French dressmakers has not so much originality after all. The idea is merely a development of the Ulster great coat, which was borrowed a couple of years ago from the Irish peasantry. This desire for the roughest materials and the rudest make has produced already strange results. In Switzerland Englishmen are dressed so like [illegible] that it is difficult to distinguish them. [illegible] the [illegible] for walking-sticks has declared that a perfectly plain bit of ash cut out of the wood and innocent of scraping and varnishing is the most fashionable cane. A silver ornament is allowed near the handle as a sort of trade mark to show that it belongs to a gentleman. Even if the winter of 1874 should be as inclement as that of 1870, there may yet be days when the "camel" would be too warm, and so less heavy garments have to be prepared. Still, the relations with the animal world will be kept up. Ladies, when they cannot go out like beasts, will go out like birds. All trimmings are to be made of feathers—cocks' feathers, [illegible] feathers, peacocks' feathers. This [illegible] is to cover the dresses, but a whole bird will be in the hat. A very fashionable lady may, therefore, become a parrot's head and a peacock's tail.

A good deal of anxiety was felt lately about the state of the Nile, but anxiety has been set at rest by the following official bulletin which was issued from Cairo on the 9th October:—"At the dykes the Nile fell yesterday four centimetres, and at Cairo two kerats. The river is also gradually falling at Khartoum and Assouan from two to four kerats daily. All danger of an inundation is passed." The *Times* remarks that when quotations on the London Stock Exchange vary by fractions with the rise or fall of the waters of the Upper Nile, it is evident that international communications have received a very extensive development. It seems but a few years since the Upper Nile was a mere wonder and mystery, as unknown and inaccessible as the Poles. Telegrams and letters now report as familiarly of its proceedings as of the state of the Thames at Teddington or of the rains in Gloucestershire. The great stream is finally transferred from the realms of legend when we are told that its movements have been turned to account by "speculators for the rise." Egypt has suffered a long eclipse. But a new life has begun in it, and this time it is advancing upwards from the Delta. The Nile is still the great source of fertility to Egypt, but the crop of greatest value in Egypt is now cotton, and the very existence of the cotton harvest depends upon the waters of the river being confined within their proper channel. A correspondent the other day gave an interesting account of the manner in which every appliance of science and art is being used for this purpose. About the end of February, we are told, commence the tropical rains of Central Africa and Abyssinia. These are the sources of the Nile floods, but it takes some time before they accumulate in the lower waters of the river. The inundation reaches Khartoum about the beginning of April, and it is not till the middle of June that it reaches the Delta. It then continues with various fluctuations for about three months, and at length gradually subsides. The most striking point in the modern scene, perhaps, is the constant information the inhabitants of the Lower River may now obtain of the state of the waters throughout its course. The telegraph can now announce from Khartoum a coming flood or a diminishing rush of waters, and it thus becomes possible to make preparations in advance. As in similar cases, it would seem not improbable that the difficulty of meeting the inundation may increase year by year. But the experience of the present year may relieve the sensitive holders of Egyptian Stocks of any anxiety for the present.

No one will be surprised (says the Paris correspondent of the *Times*) to learn that M. Guizot, when drawing up his last instructions to his family, wished to preface them by a declaration of his Christian faith. The first page of his will reads thus:—

"I die in the bosom of the Reformed Christian Church of France, in which I was born and in which I congratulate myself on having been born. In remaining always connected with her I exercised the liberty of conscience which she allows her members in their relations with God, and which she herself invoked in establishing herself. I examined, I doubted, I believed that the strength of the human mind was sufficient to solve the problems presented by the universe and man, and that the strength of the human will was sufficient to regulate man's life according to its law and its moral end. After having long lived, acted, and reflected, I remained and still remain convinced that the universe and man are neither of them sufficient to explain and regulate themselves naturally by the mere force of fixed laws which preside over them and of the human wills which are brought into play. It is my profound belief that God, who created the universe and man, governs and preserves or modifies them, whether by those general laws which we call natural laws, whether by special acts which we call supernatural emanating, like the general laws, from His perfect and free wisdom and from His infinite power, which He has enabled us to recognize in their effects and forbids us from being acquainted with in their essence and design. I thus remain in the convictions in which I was cradled, always firmly attached to the person and liberty which I have received from God, and which are my honour as well as my right on the earth, and again feeling myself a child in God's hands and sincerely resigned to so large a share of ignorance and weakness. I [illegible] in God and adore Him without attempting to comprehend Him. I see Him present and [illegible] in the permanent government of the universe and in the [illegible] of men's souls, not in the history of human societies especially in the Old and New Testament—monuments of [illegible] the Revelation and action of the mediation and sacrifice of our Lord Jesus Christ for the salvation of the human race. I bow before the mysteries of the Bible and the Gospel, and I hold aloof from scientific discussion and solutions by which men have attempted to explain them. I trust that God permits me to call myself a Christian, and I am convinced that in the light which I am about to enter we shall fully discern the purely human origin and [illegible] of most of our dissensions here below on divine things."

There is scarcely a more objectionable being on [illegible] than the sporting clergyman, or the one with a clumsy affectation of charity and agriculture like fat Parson Trulliber. Some correspondence has lately passed between the Bishop of Lincoln and the Rev. J. W. King, vicar of Ashby-de-la-Laund, the owner of Apology, the winner of the St. Leger, respecting Mr. King's connection with the turf, and we confess we are not sorry that the Bishop has addressed the following remonstrance to Mr. King, alias "Mr. Launde.":—Sir,—It is with very great regret that I see, from the public papers describing the races at Doncaster on the day before yesterday, that my former remonstrance with you has been of no avail. I had hoped that you might have been induced, at your advanced age, by regard for your own spiritual welfare as well as for that of others, to listen to my earnest expostulations. But, with much sorrow, I perceive that you have shown no signs of remorse for your offence in bringing discredit on your sacred profession and in inflicting injury on the Church of which you are a minister, and in causing scandal to her members, by training racehorses for the turf instead of devoting yourself entirely to the work to which you pledged yourself at your ordination, when you promised "to forsake and set aside as much as possible all worldly cares and studies," and "neither to offend yourself nor to cause others to offend," and to be "a wholesome and godly example to the people," especially to your own flock. You are the incumbent of two benefices in this diocese—Ashby-de-la-Launde and Bassingham—and the latter of these, on which you do not reside, is largely endowed; and you hold these two pastoral cares on the condition that you will promote the welfare of the Church and not bring disgrace upon her and do her grievous wrong. In your reply to my former letter you referred me to your solicitor, and implied that you would resist the exercise of my authority. Whether the law in its present state, which needs amendment, may enable a bishop to correct such offences as these I cannot say with certainty, but I had rather appeal to your own conscience without resorting to legal proceedings, and I now entreat you once more, solemnly and affectionately, in the name of our Blessed Lord, who is not only our Saviour but our Judge, and in the name of the souls for which he died, either to resign your pastoral cures or else to relinquish a course which seems to me to be altogether at variance with the sacred obligations by which you are bound as a clergyman of the Church of England.—I am, Sir, yours faithfully, C. Lincoln.

## ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 9TH OCTOBER.

The P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Hindostan, Commander N. Roskell, arrived in harbour yesterday morning, with the English mails of the 9th October on board. She left Aden on the 21st inst. at 5 P. M. The following is the list of passengers:—

From Southampton.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mrs Williams | Mr J W Fawcett |
| Mrs J M Marett, infant, child, and European female servant | Mr J Hodgart |
| Mr and Mrs J M Morris | Mrs [illegible] infant |
| Miss Simpson | Mr [illegible] |
| Mr and Mrs W A Porter | Miss M[illegible] |
| Miss H Welsh | Colonel [illegible] servant |
| Mr and Mrs A H Fraser, infant, and ayah | Mr and Mrs L Johnson |
| Mr W L MacGregor and man-servant | Mrs O Donovan |
| | Mr F Brown |
| Mr W W Harris | Miss M [illegible] |
| Mrs [illegible], infant, and ayah | Mrs W[illegible] and child |
| Mrs Woolley | Mr J C McK[illegible] |
| Miss A Woolley | Sub-Lieutenant [illegible] |
| Mrs Pinkerton | Sub-Lieutenant Webb |
| Miss Whiteford | Lieutenant [illegible] |
| Mr H S Barnes | Sub-Lieutenant [illegible] |
| Mr A [illegible] | Sub-Lieutenant [illegible] |
| Captain and Mrs Roberts | Mr [illegible] |
| Miss A [illegible] | Mrs [illegible] and infant |
| Captain [illegible] | Mr J [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | Lieutenant Harrison |
| Mrs S C Grant | Sub-Lieutenant Franklyn |
| Miss [illegible] Grant | Sub-Lieutenant Collins |
| Miss Amesbury | Mr and Mrs Darnton |
| Mr and Mrs Hadow | Miss C Fleming |
| Miss Stubbs | Mr G McCarthy |
| Mr [illegible] children | Miss [illegible] |
| Captain [illegible] | Mr and Mrs Connolly |
| Mr [illegible] Mitchell | Mr [illegible] ayah |
| Mr H Mitchell | Mr [illegible] |
| Mrs Tunnity and infant | |

From Venice.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr and Mrs Norman | Mr C H Angot |
| Two Misses Abercrombie | Mr C Norman |
| Major and Mrs Spiers | Mr J Bickell |
| Mr C Blair | Mr J O Carlton |
| Capt and Mrs Hamilton, two infants and female servant | Mr J S Smith |
| | Mr H Simpson |
| Mr G Smith | Mr J [illegible] |
| Mr A W Harrison | Mr G H [illegible] |
| Miss Weir | Mr W H Grant |
| Mr R A Lyall | Mr F Grant |
| Mr C H Candy | Miss F Grant |
| Mr R P Barton | Miss E Savill |

From Ancona.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr and Mrs Mance | Mr J Weinholt |

From Brindisi.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr A Moncrieff | Mrs A Apcar and ayah |
| Mr W Kilby | Mr and Mrs F Smith, and European female servant |
| Mr F Collingridge | |
| Mr W Lamb | Mr Warwick |
| Mr W Gilbert | Maj G Hill |
| Col and Mrs Mainwaring | Lt-Col and Mrs McLeod |
| Lt-Col and Mrs Parr | Mr Steinhouse |
| Mrs Morgan | Col Colville |
| Mr W S Halsey | Mr & Mrs J P Grant |
| Mr and Mrs Thurburn | Mr Savi |
| Mr J S Rutherford | Mr & Mrs Blackburn |
| Mr L E [illegible] | Mr A M Base |
| Mr J Thomas | Mr T Davidson |
| Lt Chalmers | Capt Blackett |
| Mr J B [illegible] | Col Burd |
| Mr M G Schilizzi | Mr J Robinson |
| Mr G Metaxas | Mr W Gatt |
| Mr & Mrs Church and child | Mr Friedlin. |
| Mr Foote | |

From Suez.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mrs Benyon | Mr T Lyriott |
| Mr C B Mangos | |

From Aden.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mrs Manockjee, 2 boys, and 1 infant. | 29 Natives, deck. |

## HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, October 9.)

Great consternation has arisen throughout Germany at the arrest of Count Arnim. His refusal to produce some important documents sent to him by Prince Bismarck has been the cause of his arrest.

The German military authorities are devoting much attention to the protection of their railways from injury by an invading enemy; and the question of fortifying Berlin has also been mooted.

Marshal MacMahon has returned to Paris from his tour. In the elections for the Councils General in the French provincial departments, the majority of the persons returned are Republicans.

Rumours of discontent and mutiny in the Carlist camp reach us from Spain, accompanied by a report of an attempt to assassinate Don Carlos; this, however, requires confirmation, as it has also been asserted that he has been wounded in an engagement.

The Princess Imperial of Germany has had a narrow escape by the horses of her carriage running away with her; fortunately they were stopped without doing any injury.

The Empress of Russia is expected in England next month on a visit to the Duchess of Edinburgh.

Her Majesty and the Court will leave Balmoral early next month for Windsor.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales are announced to arrive at Abergeldie Castle to-morrow, Oct. 10. Next month the Prince and Princess will visit Birmingham.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh are about to take up their residence at Eastwell Park, the late residence of the Earl of Winchilsea, where they will receive the Empress of Russia. The duke has been laying the stone of a new wing to the Female Orphan Asylum at Stoke, near Devonport.

Mr. S. A. Blackwood, of the Treasury, is about to be transferred to the Post Office as Financial Secretary.

Mr. Hunter Rodwell, Q.C., has been returned unopposed in the Conservative interest for Cambridgeshire, and Mr. Merewether has been returned as the Conservative member for Northampton, in opposition to Mr. Fowler and Mr. Bradlaugh.

The Duke of Leinster still lingers, but his demise is hourly expected.

The terrible explosion in the Regent's Park has resulted in three deaths, with an immense damage to house property and furniture. The coroner's inquest has been opened and adjourned. It is expected that this sad calamity will lead to the establishment of better regulations for the conveyance of dangerous explosives. A subscription has been commenced for the poorer class of sufferers.

A movement is on foot to create one extensive and important Municipality to govern the whole of London and its suburbs.

Sir John Kaye has tendered his resignation in connection with the Political Department of the India Office.

A new land movement to improve the [illegible] of the tenant farmer in Ireland is spoken of.

The Bank rate still remains at 3 per cent., but has created some [illegible] as an advance has been daily looked for.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Delhi and London Bank on [illegible] the report was accepted and a dividend at the rate of 4½ per cent. was declared.

Obituary of the Week.—Sir T. P. Beauchamp, Bart.; General Eden, C.B.; General A. Tite, of Haythe; the Hon. E. Twisleton; B. W. Procter, Esq. (Barry Cornwall); Lady John Hall; Lady Keith Murray; the Dowager Lady Rycroft; the Hon. Flora A. Chichester; Dr. W. W. Fisher;—Eddy, Esq., of the Royal Colonial Institute.

## THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, Oct. 9.)

War Office, Pall Mall, 9th October.

6th Regiment of Dragoon Guards, Sub-Lieutenant David Thick, to be Lieutenant. Dated 6th September, 1873.

Lieutenant David Thick, to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant W. W. Graham, promoted. Dated 10th October, 1874.

3rd Hussars, Harry Courtenay Jackson, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant [illegible] B. Hicks, retired. Dated 10th October, 1874.

5th Lancers, Lieutenant Joseph Edward Lucas Thackwell, from the 106th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice A. Masters, a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 10th October, 1874.

11th Hussars, Lieutenant Herbert Wynne Apperley to be Captain, vice Brevet Major A. C. Tempest, retired. Dated 9th September, 1874.

18th Hussars, Sub-Lieutenant William Henry Bliss, from the 15th Hussars, to be Sub-Lieutenant in succession to Lieutenant E. Pulleyne, promoted in the 8th Hussars. Dated 10th October, 1874.

20th Hussars, Lieutenant Benjamin Watson Blake, to be Captain, vice John Dent Bird, deceased. Dated 13th September, 1874.

Royal Artillery.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Francis P. W. Freeman (late Bengal), vice H. Cotton (late Bengal), deceased. Dated 28th September, 1874.

James Wall, vice McCausland, placed upon the Supernumerary List. Dated 10th October, 1874.

Emilius Clayton, upon the Supernumerary List. Dated 10th October, 1874.

Frederick Elkins Blakeney Loraine, vice Pym, placed upon the Supernumerary List. Dated 10th October, 1874.

Willoughby Bathurst Hemans, vice H. Bond, placed upon the Supernumerary List. Dated 10th October, 1874.

George Eyre Townsend, vice E. S. Gordon, placed upon the Supernumerary List. Dated 10th October, 1874.

Archibald James Anderson, vice M. L. Porter, placed upon the Supernumerary List. Dated 10th October, 1874.

De la Cherois Thomas Irwin, vice L. Downes, placed upon the Supernumerary List. Dated 10th October, 1874.

Edgar Kensington, upon the Supernumerary List. Dated 10th October, 1874.

John Sutton Rothwell, vice W. McClintock, placed upon the Supernumerary List. Dated 10th October, 1874.

Lieutenant Henry Arthur Denny resigns his Commission. Dated 10th October, 1874.

Lieutenant Harold Stuart Ferguson resigns his Commission. Dated 10th October, 1874.

Lieutenant Francis Onslow Barrington Foote, from the Supernumerary List, to be Lieutenant, vice C. W. Long, promoted. Dated 10th October, 1874.

The name of the Officer promoted Captain, in the Gazette of the 28th October, 1873, and placed on the Supernumerary List in the Gazette of the 16th December, 1873 should be Lewes, and not Lewis as therein stated.

Scots Fusilier Guards, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Henry Poole Hepburn, C.B., retires upon half-pay. Dated 10th October, 1874.

Sub-Lieutenant Robert Cular-Fergusson, from the 99th Foot, to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant Lord A. C. Seymour, promoted. Dated 10th October, 1874.

13th Foot, Lieutenant Arthur Close Borton to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant R. S. Clarke, promoted. Dated 10th October, 1874.

14th Foot, Lieutenant Tredenham Fitz Herbert Carlyon to be Captain, vice R. A. L. Ferneaux, retired. Dated 9th September, 1874.

15th Foot, Lieutenant Ralph Payne Gallwey retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 10th October, 1874.

16th Foot, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel the Honourable Augustus George Charles Chichester retires upon half-pay. Dated 10th October, 1874.

18th Foot, Paymaster and Honorary Major Alexander William McKenzie, from the 21st Foot, to be Paymaster. Dated 1st October, 1874.

20th Foot, Captain Edwyn Brenton Andros, from half-pay, late Military Train, to be Captain, vice F. Roberts, transferred to the 24th Foot. Dated 10th October, 1874.

21st Foot, Captain George [illegible] retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 10th October, 1874.

Paymaster and Honorary Major Henry Dickenson Nightingale, from the 101st Foot, to be Paymaster, vice Honorary Major A. W. McKenzie, transferred to the 18th Foot. Dated 1st October, 1874.

23rd Foot, Captain Charles Morgan, [illegible] Dated 10th October, 1874.

[illegible] Captain and Brevet Major Alexander James Wheedon to be Major, vice J. Trent, retired. Dated 9th September, 1874.

Lieutenant William Everett, and Instructor of Military Drawing, Royal Military Academy, to be Supernumerary Captain. Dated 9th September, 1874.

Lieutenant Edward Nesbitt, to be Captain, vice Brevet Major A. S. [illegible]. Dated 9th September, 1874.

[illegible] Foot, Lieutenant George James [illegible] to be Captain, vice W. Vaughan, retired. Dated 9th September, 1874.

[illegible] Foot, Captain John Waite, from half-pay, late Military Train, to be Captain, vice St. J. [illegible] Danbeny, retired upon half-pay. Dated 10th October, 1874.

[illegible] Foot, [illegible] to be Quartermaster, vice J. Cooper, deceased. Dated 10th October, 1874.

49th Foot, Lieutenant Thomas Sydney St. Clair Smith to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant G. P. Temple, promoted. Dated 23rd May, 1874.

51st Foot, Lieutenant James O'Brien Drury to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant G. H. Dunshire, promoted. Dated 14th August, 1874.

54th Foot, Sub-Lieutenant Thomas Brasley Boileau to be Lieutenant. Dated 28th October, 1871.

57th Foot, Lieutenant Arthur Nevill Hayne to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant H. T. Hughes-Hallett, who has resigned that appointment. Dated 1st November, 1873.

59th Foot, Lieutenant Easton Henry Sartorius, an Instructor in Military Surveying, Royal Military College, to be Supernumerary Captain. Dated 9th September, 1874.

Lieutenant Liebert Edward Goodall to be Captain, vice J. T. Rudd, retired. Dated 9th September, 1874.

60th Foot, Captain Francis Henry Baillie, [illegible] appointed to the Militia, retires upon half-pay. Dated 10th October, 1874.

Lieutenant Henry Richard Ponsonby Lindesay to be Captain, vice F. C. B. Coulson, retired. Dated 19th September, 1874.

66th Foot, Captain Arthur Nelson Welman retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 10th October, 1874.

70th Foot, Captain Alexander Boydell Wright to be Major vice Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E Seltmarshe, retired on half-pay. Dated 9th September, 1874.

Captain Michael Joseph Tighe, from half-pay, late Ceylon Rifles, to be Captain, vice T D Backhouse, retired on temporary half-pay. Dated 29th September, 1874, such ante date not to carry back prior to the 10th October, 1874.

Lieutenant Rodney Stuart Riddell to be Captain, vice A. B Wright. Dated 30th September, 1874.

88th Foot, Lieutenant Charles Thomas Wren Penton to be Captain, vice J. Murphy, retired on half-pay. Dated 19th September, 1874.

90th Foot, Lieutenant William Joseph Banbury to be Captain, vice J. Lawrence, retired. Dated 19th September 1874.

97th Foot, Major William Richard Annesley to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel E. C. H. Lord Clarina retired on half-pay. Dated 9th September, 1874.

Captain and Brevet Major George Augustus Ferris to be Major, vice W. R. Annesley. Dated 9th September, 1874.

Lieutenant Dacres Thomas Charles Belgrave to be Captain, vice Brevet Major G. A. Ferris. Dated 9th September, 1874.

98th Foot, Lieutenant Somerset Henry Maxwell retires from the Service, receiving the value of an Ensigncy. Dated 10th October, 1874.

99th Foot, Lieutenant Charles Robert Gibson to be Captain, vice G. R. Harvey, retired. Dated 9th September, 1874.

101st Foot, Lieutenant William Henry Abbott to be Captain, vice T A Butler, V C, retired on a pension. Dated 30th September, 1874.

102nd Foot, Lieutenant Charles Harrison Carr to be Captain, vice J. H Blunt, retired. Dated 9th September 1874.

Rifle Brigade, Lieutenant the Honourable Joseph Constable-Maxwell retires from the Service receiving the value of an Ensigncy. Dated 10th October, 1874.

Medical Department, Staff Surgeon Andrew Robertson Smith, from half-pay, to be Surgeon-Major, vice Henry Vereker Bindon, M.D., deceased. Dated 10th October, 1874.

Veterinary Department, Robert Duncan Graham, Gent., to be Veterinary-Surgeon, on probation, vice S. Longhurst, promoted in the Royal Artillery. Dated 10th October, 1874.

BREVET.

Captain and Brevet Major Thomas George [illegible] Meheux, retired Royal Marine Light Infantry, to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 10th October, 1874.

The honorary rank of Major of Paymaster Robert Thompson, 53rd Foot, to be ante dated to the 1st November, 1870.

The following promotions to take place in succession to General F. Schuler, Colonel-Commandant Royal Artillery, who died on the 20th July, 1874:—

Major John Richard Lovett, 48th Foot to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 21st July, 1874.

Captain Henry Gillett, 12th Foot to be Major. Dated 21st July, 1874.

## THE WEATHER AND CROPS IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERARS.

CAMP KARINJAH, 23rd October.

The following letter has been addressed to the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, by the Assistant Commissioner in charge of Cotton Statistics, Berars:—

The weather reports from every district in the Central Provinces and Berar continue to be favourable, and you may now feel assured that the cotton crop this season will be a full one, and if all goes well hereafter the quality of the staple should be equal to any that has yet been exported.

2. We had some stormy weather a few days ago; the rain was partial, and certain parts of the country had none at all, while in others the nullahs were flooded. In no part, however, has any damage been done. The rain was gladly welcomed for the sake of the late grain crops, and although not so much required for the cotton plants, it had a beneficial effect upon them. In coming here I passed through a tract where very heavy rain had fallen, and the farmers were speaking with confidence of a full 16 anna cotton crop.

The unsettled weather which is not uncommon at this season of the year has now passed over, and we may look for fine weather until Christmas, so that there is every hope that the cotton crop may be picked under favourable circumstances.

5. In my next report I hope to be able to furnish you, as has been customary, with the cotton area returns and an estimate of the probable crop this season.

## THE DIFFICULTIES IN THE WAY OF A CONVERTED PARSEE.

Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, one Dinshaw Merwanjee, a Parsee priest, was charged at the instance of Manockjee Hormusjee, a converted Christian, with disorderly behaviour in a public place.

Framjee Kaikosroo Patuck appeared for the defence.

Manockjee Hormusjee Mody said—I am unemployed and live in Mody Street, Fort. I was preaching on the Esplanade yesterday evening, at half past 5 o'clock. The defendant came and abused me and used threatening language towards me. He told me I was a crow in peacock's feathers, trying to deceive people. I was preaching the Christian doctrine. I am a Christian. I was baptized on the 21st September 1873. I do not know defendant. I was preaching on the spot where Mr. Blondin when in Bombay gave his performances. When I first went to this place to preach no persons were there. I chose this place as it was a vacant ground. A large crowd of hearers collected of all sects—Hindoos, Mahomedans, and Parsees. Defendant was amongst the crowd. He was creating a great noise, so that I should not be heard, saying that I came to deceive people. I commenced my preaching since the last monsoons, and continued to do so daily. I was always annoyed by people.

Cross-examined by Mr. Framjee—I preached about Christ, and preached the truths of the Bible. I commented on the Hindoo's belief on transformation. I did not say anything against the Parsee religion yesterday. I may have said the reasons why I turned my religion. The defendant was very abusive all the time, and very disorderly, until I gave him in charge of the police. Defendant spoke to me about my dress, saying I was a crow in peacock's feathers, and other shameful language. I was greatly hindered by the annoyance he created. He was the principal man that created the disturbance, and another, who happened to escape from being arrested. There was a policeman on the spot. The defendant persisted in making a disturbance even at the entreaty of the policeman to discontinue doing so.

George Mann said—I am a reader employed in the Government Central Press, and reside in the Fort. Yesterday evening brother Manockjee was preaching on the Esplanade, when defendant commenced disturbing Manockjee at intervals of ten minutes or so. The crowd would hurrah and create a great disturbance. I was pelted with a stone at one time Manockjee was preaching, and at certain intervals the defendant poured forth showers of abuse. Ultimately we called for the aid of the police. I go there to bear testimony of what the Lord has done for me. This occurred on the Esplanade opposite the gateway of the European General Hospital. Parsees did not make that place a resort for sitting about there. We generally suffered much annoyance, but yesterday was something more than usual. Preaching was going on when I went there yesterday.

Cross-examined by Mr. Framjee—Defendant was there: either Manockjee or Nana Shunker was preaching at the time when I went there. As far as I can understand, Manockjee, I believe, was preaching the Lord Jesus Christ as the Saviour of sinners. The defendant made himself very conspicuous in putting questions to Manockjee. I cannot tell what the question was, or what was the answer, but this much I know, he begged of defendant to go away and said that that was not a place for discussion, that there was a place appointed for to do so, where he would be able to satisfy him on any point of argument. I heard several cries of *Hurra* from the crowd. Defendant refused to go with the policeman to whom he was given in charge. Other policemen were sent for, and he was then taken away.

By the Court—The defendant commenced a discussion in order to annoy and to excite the crowd to make a noise.

At the close of this evidence Mr. Framjee Kaikosroo intimated to his Worship that the defendant was sorry at what had taken place, and that it was done whilst in a state of excitement.

The Magistrate considering the nature of the complaint allowed the charge to be withdrawn.

## HABEAS CORPUS—MINORITY AND GUARDIANSHIP.

On the 27th instant, before the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent, in Chambers, Mr. Ferguson, instructed by Messrs. Fletcher and Smith, on behalf of one Ebrahim Oomer, moved absolute the rule granted by Mr. Justice Pinhey, on the 19th instant, for the issue of a writ of habeas corpus directed to Mahomed Hajee and his wife Ajsibai, commanding them to produce one Mariambai. Mr. Pigot, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, appeared to show cause.

The facts of the case were shortly these. The applicant, the paternal uncle of Mariambai, contended that she was an infant of the age of nine years and had lived with him since the death of her father, Essa Oomer, which occurred about four years ago, until the 21st day of July last, when Mariambai was enticed away by Mahomed Hajee and Ajsibai, while she was returning from school; that the infant was married by the applicant to one Meeya Ahmed Mooosa, and that it was contrary to the manners and customs of the caste for the said Mahomed Hajee and his wife to keep Mariambai with them.

Mr. Pigot stated that the infant had already completed her thirteenth year, and relied in support of this allegation, upon affidavits made by Mariambai's father and his friends and the applicant himself in the year [illegible]; and said that she was not living under the control of his clients, but that of her husband.

The learned Judge, after hearing Mr. Ferguson and considering the authorities cited by the learned counsel, discharged the rule nisi with costs, on the grounds, amongst others, that the applicant was not the lawful guardian of Mariambai and consequently was not entitled to seek the aid of the Court; and, further, that the Court was not bound to send for the infant and examine her, as suggested by Mr. Ferguson. His Lordship also thought that Mariambai, having attained the age of between thirteen and fourteen, it might fairly be considered she had attained the age of puberty, and therefore was not an infant in the eye of the law.

## BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

At the usual weekly meeting of the Town Council held on Tuesday last, there were present—Charles Currey, Esq., Chairman, the Hon. Mahomed Ali Rogay, Dr. Hewlett, Dr. Cook, Dr. Blaney, Colonel Fuller, J. M. Maclean, Esq., Dosabhoy Framjee, Esq., Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., Ragunath Narayen Khote, Esq., and Shantaram Narayen, Esq. W. G. Pedder, Esq., Municipal Commissioner, was also present.

The only business mentioned in the agenda was that the Municipal Commissioner would report the contracts made by him for the year 1875.

Mr. Shantaram remarked that the Commissioner could not conclude the contracts until the Budget was sanctioned.

The Commissioner said that was so, and that the contracts would not come into operation until January next year. He simply recommended the persons to whom, in his opinion, the contracts should be given.

The Chairman said he thought it was not desirable that the discussion on the tenders should be reported. The Reporters of the Press were thereupon asked to withdraw.

The Municipal Commissioner recommended that the following contracts be entered into for the year 1875, and the same were approved by the Council.—

Road metal at Rs. 6-8-0 per brass, Mr. J. H. Littlewood.

Sandstone . . . . ditto . . . . ditto

Road scraping at Rs. 950 per mensem, Hajee Cassum Joosub.

Road watering by carts at Rs. 3,000 per mensem, Messrs. Nusserwanjee Cowasjee Vacha Ghandy.

Ditto by bheesties at Rs. 2,100 . . . . ditto . . . . ditto . . . .

Bullocks per pair per diem, Rs. 1-0-0 and carts per pair per diem Rs. 1-3-6, Messrs N. C. Vacha Ghandy.

Annual repairs as per schedule, estimated total, Rs. 61,497, Hajee Cassum Joosub.

Petty stores as per schedule, estimated at Rs. 27,744, Heptoola Abbhoy.

The consideration of the contracts for fodder, coal, printing and stationery was postponed.

The next subject was the following letter from the Health Officer and the memos. thereon:—

28th September 1874.

To the Municipal Commissioner.

Sir,—I feel that the time has now come to bring to your notice the services rendered to the public and to the Municipality by those members of the Health Department who were engaged in the suppression of the outbreak of rinderpest that occurred last year. I shall not describe the history of the outbreak nor the progress of the disease in this city, as the facts are so fresh in our memory and so well known that they require no comment on my part. I will only say that the disease appeared among our cattle on the 10th November 1873, and that it disappeared from the island on the 31st May 1874. I have no hesitation in stating without much fear of contradiction that if it had not been for the exertions and the precautions taken by the Health Department, the disease would have extended and spread more rapidly and [illegible] greater havoc than [illegible] which it was confined [illegible] what [illegible] manner it was met, and the small number of cattle attacked and the comparatively low rate of mortality testify to the efficiency of the measures that were taken. I am happy to say that the epidemic has been suppressed, and suppressed too at a trifling cost without exciting the opposition of the people or wounding their religious feelings. The instructions contained in the 2nd para. of Government resolution, No. 4238 of 1873, have been literally carried out with the utmost regard to the feelings of the people. Not one complaint has been made against a single member of the Health Department, not one of them has been guilty of indiscretion or displayed overzeal in the performance of his duties—duties, I need not say, requiring no small amount of tact and prudence. The nature of the services rendered by the members of the Health Department who were engaged on this duty has been such as, in my opinion, to entitle them to some substantial mark of favour on the part of the Municipality. And in the hope that, if you agree with me in what I have said, that you will support the application when it comes before the Town Council, I now submit the names of those officers of the Health Department who were en[illegible] on rinderpest duty in addition to their own regular work:—Mr. R. P. Brunton, assistant to the Health Officer, Rs. 600; Inspectors Maynard, Rs. [illegible], [illegible] Rs. 250, McDowell, Rs. 250, Paffard, Rs. [illegible], and Hallums, Rs. 200; Sub-inspector Maxwell, Rs. [illegible], head farrier Meal, Goolam Surwar, Rs. 60; Sub-inspectors Kreshna Balloo, Rs. 19, and Krushna B[illegible], Rs. [illegible]. I have, &c.,

T. S. Weir,

Health Officer.

Mr. Ravenscroft's minute upon the application was as follows:—I pass this paper on to Mr. Pedder and have much pleasure in supporting Mr. Weir's proposals. Owing to the great exertions of the persons named, the rinderpest in Bombay was effectually stamped out in a manner that reflects great credit on all the municipal officers concerned, and at a comparatively very trifling cost.

Mr. Pedder's minute was as follows:—Forwarded to the Secretary Town Council to be laid before the Town Council. The undersigned agrees with Mr. Ravenscroft in his estimate of the value of the services rendered by those officers. Perhaps a gratuity of half a month's pay might be sanctioned for each, which would amount to about Rs. 360.

The total expenditure on the hospital was Rs. 4,177-6-11.

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Dr. Hewlett, it was resolved that the thanks of the Town Council be tendered to Dr. Weir for his services in checking the outbreak of rinderpest in Bombay, and that the gratuities recommended by the Municipal Commissioner of half a month's pay to the officers mentioned by Dr. Weir be sanctioned.

Dr. Hewlett resigned his appointment on the Gardens Committee, and on the motion of Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, seconded by Mr. Raghunath Narayen, Mr. Currey was appointed to the committee.

# EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

## FREEMASONRY AND ROMAN CATHOLICISM.

(*Times*, October 7.)

On Tuesday Lord Leigh presided at a very large meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Warwickshire of which he is the Master, and in the course of the day reference was made to the questions which have arisen of late in regard to Roman Catholicism and the Craft, and an officer of the Grand Lodge, one of the Masonic peerage, gave free utterance to his views as to the causes for priestly antagonism to Free[illegible] Lodge was [illegible] and there was a [illegible] of visiting brethren, in addition to a full gathering of the members of the Grand Provincial Lodge. The "work" of the day was preceded by a religious ceremony, in which the local clergymen, who were brethren of the Order, officiated. After the business a banquet was given, and Lord Leigh proposed the toasts of "The Queen and the Craft," "The Past Grand Master," and "The Prince of Wales," stating in reference to the latter that his Royal Highness's acceptance of the Grand Mastership would be greeted with the greatest pleasure. The Deputy Grand Master, the Earl of Carnarvon, as the acting head of the Craft at present, was toasted, and the toast of "The Grand Lodge of England" was coupled with the name of the officer of the Grand Lodge present, Mr. J. C. Parkinson, the Grand Deacon, who is also Deputy Grand Master of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Middlesex and Past-Master of the Bard of Avon Lodge. In responding, the Grand Deacon expressed his profound regret that Lord Ripon should have found it necessary to resign his high position in the Craft, but gave the most unqualified contradiction to the statement that Lord Ripon had been a Roman Catholic in secret for years. In proof that Lord Ripon was a short time ago a Protestant, the speaker mentioned that he had an interview with his Lordship not a very long time since, on the subject of restoring the church of Stratford-on-Avon by the Freemasons of the world in remembrance of the great Bard, who, there was every reason to believe, was a Freemason. His Lordship showed the utmost interest in the project, and, after referring to the Protestant church he was then building at his own cost, left it to the Grand Deacon's discretion to say what sum should be subscribed in the name of the Grand Master, he being desirous that it should be known that his sympathies were strongly with the scheme for restoring and preserving Shakespeare's Church by the Masonic brotherhood. It was clear from this, the speaker said, that the Marquis was but a very little time ago a warm and active supporter of the Church of England as by law established; but, as he had changed his religion, few Masons would share the *naive* astonishment expressed in some quarters that a Roman Catholic might not continue to fill a leading position in the Craft. The two systems of Romanism and Freemasonry were not merely incompatible—they were radically opposed to each other. The first lesson taught the newly-initiated brother was that Masonry was "free." Freedom of thought and of opinion, and the broadest toleration in religious matters, were the very essence of Freemasonry. Good and true men of all religions were embraced in its comprehensive arms. The speaker had in India found a faithful brother of the Craft in a Parsee, who was a devout follower of Zoroaster; and last year, in America, he had himself met advanced thinkers who were better and more devout men for being Freemasons. At his Lodge in Middlesex a few months ago he initiated a Mahomedan, in the person of an Afghan Prince of the Blood Royal, who was sworn on the Koran, and who had since passed the higher degrees under circumstances of peculiar interest. There were, too, large numbers of Jewish brethren, and brethren were to be found among the North American Indians, who worshipped the Great Spirit on their native prairie. Men of all these varied creeds could meet on common ground with learned and devout clergymen of the Church of England and join in grateful thanks to the Great Architect of the universe, subscribing together to the doctrine of natural equality and mutual dependence. Freemasonry was of itself a religion of good works, and asked for no priestly intermediary between a man and his Maker. Its impressive ritual enforced the solemn truth that a man should be judged hereafter by his actions, not by any verdict passed upon him by a professional caste; and it entered not into differences in faith and creed. When Roman Catholics were permitted by their spiritual rulers to uphold such opinions as these, then, and not till then, could they consistently continue members of the Craft. The speaker, as an officer of the Grand Lodge, thanked Lord Leigh and the Warwickshire brethren for their loyal welcome, and expressed his firm conviction that under the Grand Mastership of the future King of England—a Prince of the Protestant House of Hanover—Freemasonry would continue to conserve those principles of religious liberty and spiritual freedom to which the Roman Catholic faith had ever been strenuously opposed. There were 300 brethren present, and, among others, Colonel John Machen, Deputy Provincial Grand Master, the Rev. Mr. Bedford, Past Grand Chaplain, and Dr. Bell Fletcher, Past Deputy Grand Master.

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## THE ARREST OF COUNT ARNIM.

("Times" Correspondent.)

BERLIN, Oct. 5.

Count Arnim was arrested [illegible] at his country-seat near Stettin, and [illegible] sent to the Metropolitan Prison at Berlin. [illegible] believed that, before taking steps for his [illegible], the Foreign Office caused him to be requested to give up certain State papers supposed to be in his possession. It was only when he gave an unsatisfactory reply that extreme measures were resorted to. [illegible] has been lately trying to secure a seat in the German Parliament. When the Liberals would not support him, the Ultramontanes, [illegible], began to consider the expediency of seconding a man who is certainly their political enemy, but whose personal antagonism to Prince Bismarck seemed to recommend him to their protection. The arrest has produced the most painful sensation. Some of Count Arnim's Roman despatches were [illegible] published the other day at Vienna, the object of the publication apparently being to prove that Count Arnim had formed a correct idea of the Papal policy as early as the time of the Œcumenical Council, when Prince Bismarck still wished to temporise. The public were, perhaps, not altogether unprepared for such a use of State papers. Under the Prussian law, Count Arnim must have been placed before a Judge to-day; if not set at liberty before to-morrow morning he must have been remanded. All this remains unknown for the present, the proceedings of a criminal inquiry being strictly secret in this country.

BERLIN, Oct. 6.

It is said that the papers Count Arnim refuses to give up are communications addressed to him by Prince Bismarck when the present inmate of the Metropolitan Prison was German Ambassador at Paris. Count Arnim is believed to regard these communications as private, while Prince Bismarck, and with him the Berlin Judge of Inquiry who ordered the Count's arrest, attribute an official character to the missing documents. The latter seem to possess double importance at a moment when Ultramontane adversaries of this Government, leagued with some Liberal statesmen personally hostile to Prince Bismarck, are known to be prepared with a fierce attack upon the policy pursued at Berlin. The onslaught is to be made by means of a pamphlet entitled "*Die Revolution von Oben.*" Proof-sheets of this pamphlet sent to Berlin a fortnight ago produced so strong an impression that the Munich [illegible] who intended to publish it declined to proceed with the matter. It is expected that the book will shortly appear at Vienna or Geneva, and that the alleged disclosures will be found to [illegible] to the time when Prince Bismarck would have gladly preferred to remain on good terms with the Pope if the latter would have only ordered [illegible] cease agitating against unity.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

BERLIN, Oct. 6, Evening.

The [illegible] *German Gazette* of this evening publishes the following statement respecting the cause which led to the arrest of Count Arnim:—

"Upon the arrival of Prince Hohenloh in Paris the official archives of the Embassy were found to be incomplete. A more minute examination was then made, which showed that a great number of documents of [illegible] political importance could not be found. After repeated warnings, Count Arnim returned through a third party a small portion of the missing papers to the Berlin Foreign Office, but denied all knowledge as to the whereabouts of the greater portion of them. With regard to other papers, the Count declared that he considered them to be his private property, and the principal portion he detained. The orders for restitution sent him by the Foreign Office were disregarded, and under these circumstances it was necessary to appeal for assistance to the legal tribunals."

The *New Prussian (Cross) Gazette* of this evening states that the question of the Count's arrest and the demand made for his release have been submitted since yesterday to the decision of the Tribunal of Second Instance.

According to the [illegible] *Gazette* the [illegible] documents detained are 41 in number, and the negotiations for their restitution have been carried on for months past through the Count's brother-in-law, Count von Arnim-Boizenburg, Governor of the district of Lorraine.

The Council of the Municipal Tribunal of Berlin has rejected Count Arnim's application to be released from arrest.

VIENNA, Oct. 8.

The *Presse*, which was the first paper which published any revelations in the Bismarck-Arnim matter, believes that seven of the letters required back by the Prince contain expressions of unqualified approval of Count Arnim's conduct of the German Embassy in Paris, whereas, later, the semi-official Prussian papers reproached the Count with showing a leaning to the Ultramontane and reactionary parties in France.

BERLIN, Oct. 8.

It is stated that some of the papers for the disappearance of which Count Arnim is held responsible date from the time of his Roman Embassy, while the greater part are communications addressed to him when representing the German Empire at Paris. Many of these papers being numbered and otherwise marked as despatches, there can, it is said, be no doubt as to their official character.

The Count's relatives have appealed from the Metropolitan Court to the Kammergericht, petitioning for the prisoner's release and offering bail, but, as the Foreign Office attach the greatest importance to the case, it is probable that the motives which led to his arrest will prevent his being set at liberty.

The Count is said to have been in a state of great nervous excitement ever since his recall from Paris. Belonging to one of the first families in the country and having previously distinguished himself as a diplomatist, he seems to have been in hopes of effectually vindicating his cause upon his return to Berlin. When the Emperor approved his recall he felt greatly disappointed, and began to look out for a seat in Parliament to resume his political career in a new capacity, and as an unofficial and independent critic of current events. Had he preserved his self-possession at this stage of the proceedings, he might have easily taken authenticated copies of the missing papers and returned the originals.

The Berlin journals, at first very reserved upon the affair, now begin to express their satisfaction that the Government did not shrink from prosecuting an eminent member of the nobility for an offence so much at variance with the rules and traditions of the service.

PARIS, Oct. 8.

The Arnim affair is causing a great sensation in Paris, where the ex-Ambassador was so well known, and [illegible] as probably elsewhere, much that is erroneous is being said and published concerning it. The subjoined translation of a Berlin letter in the number of the *Cologne Gazette* received here to-day gives the most correct version of the matter that has as yet come before me in print, barring some trifling details which, if inaccurate, are also quite unimportant. It may be accepted as the true statement of the circumstances as they really occurred:—

"The arrest of Count Harry von Arnim, formerly German Ambassador at Paris, has suddenly made the dull season very lively. The event has made a great sensation not merely in Berlin and Germany, but in the whole world, and has called forth various opinions, the more so because hitherto only Count Arnim's friends have given their version of it. We are in a position to give a trustworthy account in all essential particulars of this painful affair. The long-standing differences between Count von Arnim and the Imperial Chancellor Prince Bismarck are well known. It is not so well known, perhaps, that the Prince was formerly one of the diplomatist's best friends and supporters. Prince Bismarck is a good hater as Count von der Goltz must have discovered when he attempted likewise from the fatal embassy at Paris to thwart the Bismarck policy, but he felt a certain inclination for Arnim, even amid the resentment provoked by his insubordination, and he gave unmistakeable proof of this good-will when he had at length obtained the Emperor William's not easily-acquired sanction for Arnim's recall from Paris; for when Arnim came to Berlin and expressed in moving terms his deep regret at what had happened, it was Bismarck himself who said, 'We will have one more trial.' Count Arnim accordingly returned to Paris as ambassador, but the attempt failed. The Imperial Chancellor told the Ambassador in his frank manner in their last conversation that he would not again possess his entire confidence. Arnim's conduct before and after the fall of Thiers from the Presidency of the Republic excited Bismarck's displeasure. A wide divergency was then manifest in their views of French matters between the German Chancellor and his representative at Paris. Bismarck thinks the danger of war through the French thirst for revenge is less under a Republic, which would not find it easy to form alliances in Monarchical Europe, than under a dynasty greedy of renown—especially a Legitimist dynasty which is in league with Ultramontanism, the sworn adversary of the German Empire. Count Arnim, on the other hand, sympathized warmly with the restoration of the Bourbons, and perhaps displayed this to a greater degree than was necessary. Suffice it to say, Bismarck maintained that the Ambassador did not act in the spirit of his instructions, and it is well known that in consequence of this difference Count Arnim was to be transferred to Constantinople, and that he himself made that or any other post in the public service impossible, for he engaged in a public controversy with his superior on the highly-important Roman question. Even anybody inclined to think that Arnim's views which he put forward, however too late, on the powerful support that should have been given to the opposition party in the Vatican Council, are more correct than Bismarck's attitude of reserve, must admit that such an open contest between a superior and its subordinate in the public service of the State was insufferable. It is incomprehensible how Count Arnim [illegible] could then repair to Berlin and say he was [illegible] as Ambassador to Constantinople. He did not tender his resignation, and has therefore to be dismissed. The Emperor showed him the greatest indulgence, for he was not pensioned off, but placed on half pay. The Emperor wished to hear nothing further of the matter, and who would not have shared in that wish? In [illegible] then has it been so suddenly and rudely revealed—not in the way in which people expected. It was reported that the fallen diplomatist would become a journalist, purchase a newspaper, and, like La Marmora, attack Prince Bismarck with revelations. Whether there was any foundation for these reports we will not discuss. The shell burst in quite another direction. A domiciliary visit was paid to Count Arnim at his estate at Nassenheide, near Stettin, and he himself was arrested by order of the Berlin Tribunal. He is now in [illegible] a Metropolitan prison, and is allowed no visitors. The attempt of the family to procure his release on the ground of health was abortive. The Kammergericht has to decide the question of his liberation. We should not be surprised were the whole anti-Imperial Press to denounce this as another act of violence by Bismarck. There are people who allege that the Chancellor was so afraid of Count Arnim's expected attack that he wanted to recover private letters which compromised him and that on the Count refusing to give them up he resorted to force. To this it may be replied that these disputes were not raised by Prince Bismarck, but by the Count's successor at the Paris Embassy, Prince Hohenlohe. When the latter wished to settle himself in his new position, and especially to inform himself respecting German policy on the Roman question, not less than 14 numbered and registered documents were missing. On applying for the papers he was told that nothing was known about them, and that perhaps Count Arnim had taken them away with him. Our Foreign Office then applied to Count Arnim, who acknowledged that the papers were in his possession. As he had been Ambassador at Rome, these documents must have specially interested him, but it was very strange for him to contend that they were private letters. This view was contested, especially at Berlin, and Count Arnim then, if we mistake not, forwarded from Karlsbad the 14 despatches on the Roman question. Meanwhile the German Embassy in Paris had made a closer search, and not less than 85 other papers were found to be missing. Count Arnim, again questioned, said he had [illegible] of them, but considered them private letters, and should use them in self-defence against attacks, and even in preferring legal claims. He therefore refused to give them up. Where the other documents were he did not know. Possibly some of the more unimportant of the 85 despatches had been lost, for Count Arnim is not remarkable for order. There were, however, some very important documents, containing detailed instructions by the Chancellor, which he had framed with the Emperor's sanction. One of the papers extended over four or five sheets. Their form and numbering show them to be public documents. The Foreign Office cannot believe in the irrecoverable disappearance of 3[illegible] of these papers, and in any case maintains its right to the 17 documents admitted by the Count to be in his possession, although on his house being searched he declared he had not them by him. As to the legal claims of which the *Kreuz Zeitung* vaguely speaks, they relate to Count Arnim's nomination as Ambassador at Constantinople and the arrangements then made as to salary. There are four or five papers on this subject, and the Foreign Office waived its demand for these when it applied to the Berlin Tribunal for the delivery of the other papers. Prince Bismarck felt obliged to take legal proceedings, the Count Arnim ultimately declared that he had nothing to do with the Foreign Office, which was clearly a mistake, since he had merely been placed on the unattached list. The Foreign Office has specified all the documents and indicated their tenour as far as possible, and it did not apply to the Tribunal for Count Arnim's arrest, but simply for the delivery of the documents which it claims as its property. The question before the Tribunal will be whether the papers are confidential private letters, such as frequently pass between a Minister and his Envoy, or official documents. The Tribunal must evidently regard at least some of them as State property, for otherwise it would not have ordered a domiciliary visit, and the arrest, we should think, is to be regarded as the legally prescribed means of enforcing their delivery. If, as we feel confident, the above statement is essentially accurate, it follows that criticism must be directed no longer against Prince Bismarck but against the Tribunal. The utmost that can be alleged is that the Chancellor might have allowed the matter to drop; but he was scarcely free to do this, for, after having expressed himself so strongly against the alienation of official documents in his correspondence with the Italian Government, he could not without gross inconsistency have tolerated similar proceedings in Prussia. It can only be regretted, for the sake of Count Arnim and his respected family, that the Count thought himself forced to let the matter get to extremities. As far as we can at present judge, Prince Bismarck seems to have acted rightly, and the Count's conduct has been wrong, and indeed surprising. Count Arnim is a man of much ability, but excitement seems to have clouded his formerly clear understanding. This was the impression his demeanour after his return from Paris made upon us, and this impression is now strengthened. Meanwhile the question lies before the Judges. It is possible, remote as such a possibility seems that the Count may adduce some justification of his conduct unknown to us. The Kammergericht at Berlin has a long-established reputation for impartiality, and it is to be hoped this case will confirm the old saying '*Il y a des Juges* [illegible].'"

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

BERLIN, Oct. 8.

Count Arnim was allowed to have an interview [illegible] with his son and his agent [illegible].

The Count thereat protested against the insinuation that he had published or intended to publish any of the papers retained by him. He declared that the papers in his possession contained no State secrets, and that the fact of documents being missing at the Paris Embassy had already been noticed last Spring.

The *New Prussian (Cross) Gazette* of this morning, in opposition to the assertions of other papers, maintains the accuracy of its statement that Count Arnim continues unwell and is under medical treatment. It adds that his son and his brother-in-law have again been allowed to visit him in presence of an official. The application for his release was not refused on account of his state of health being considered good, but on account of the nature of the indictment.

ROME, Oct. 8.

The *Voce della Verità* says it has reason to believe that the documents detained by Count Arnim are despatches relating to the establishment of a new Government in France and the interference of Germany in Spanish affairs. The despatches have been placed in an inaccessible quarter for some time past.

BERLIN, Oct. 9, Morning.

The *National Gazette* of this morning again contradicts the views expressed by some papers, and says that, in the case of Count Arnim, there is no question of a political trial. The *Gazette* adds—"It is simply a case of criminal procedure which is now in the hands of justice, and with which neither the Foreign Office nor the Imperial Chancellor have any connection. As to the official character of the documents, upon that point the tribunal will be fully able to decide, since copies of all of them exist."

## THE SHAH'S DIARY IN ENGLAND.

The following letter, dated Teheran, Aug. 16, and signed A. A. Schindler, purporting to give a synopsis of the recently published journal of the Shah's voyage to Europe, is published in the *Academy*:—

We all remember the letters which, when little schoolboys, we used to write to our parents and friends, telling them of some excursion into the country, of a visit to Madame Tussaud's and the pantomime, or of a journey to the seaside during our holidays. The letters were generally free from grammatical and orthographical errors, because they had been corrected by the master of the school, or perhaps by an elder brother; they were written in a sort of jolting way in a succession of small disjointed sentences, and the greenness or inexperience of the writer was too palpable not to be noticed at once. A collection of such letters now lies before me under the title of a "Journal." The author of the Journal is no little schoolboy; he is a high and mighty potentate; higher than the Sun or Saturn, and so mighty that all the kings of the world are his vassals; he is the King of kings; he is the Shah of Persia, and the journal in question is the "Journal of the Voyage to Europe." The book was published a short time ago, and contains 208 quarto pages of bad print. For a King of Persia to have written a book is a great achievement, and this is not the Royal author's first literary attempt; some years ago he published, in the *Teheran Gazette*, journal of a voyage he made in one of the northern provinces. At times the book has the air of being a true diary, jottings, that is, not meant for publication; at others, it becomes, however, evident that he wrote the thing simply for the sake of having it published. The style is throughout of the very poorest description; to a Persian the book is on that account utterly unreadable. A Persian, indeed, might think the book was written by a foreigner with but a scanty knowledge of the language, and this is partly true, for the Shah hardly knows the Persian language, having up to his eighteenth year spoken nothing but Turkish. The Shah's descriptions of some of the wonders he saw are very amusing. When there is anything which he failed fully to comprehend, he says, "It was wonderful," or "We cannot write an explanation." Trivial occurrences he dilates upon with a remarkable eloquence, important events he finishes off with a few words. Regarding beautiful and high-born ladies, emperors, kings and queens, he says very little, but on negresses, Japanese jugglers, *cafés chantants*, and kindred subjects he is quite communicative. The book is full of absurdities and blunders which he might easily have avoided by calling to his assistance any one of his interpreters; it is, however, perhaps better that he did not do so, for he might thus have spoiled for us a highly delightful treat. If there were no errors at all in the book, it were more profitable to read a Murray's guide-book or a continental "Bradshaw." The Shah very seldom gives us his opinion on the places he visited, but only gives a list of the sights which he saw during his tour.

We thought he would certainly have told us about the many reforms which it was said he intended to introduce into his country after his European tour, but no—not a word. As he has introduced no reforms or new measures excepting that he has had two or three streets paved in Teheran at the expense of the people renting houses in them, it is perhaps better that he has said nothing about them.

We will now see what His Majesty has said about us, and give a *résumé* of that part of the diary relating to his stay in England.

After taking farewell of the King of the Belgians, the Shah embarks with "Lorenson Sahib" (Sir Henry Rawlinson) on board the Vigilant, Capt. MacClintock, "known through his several voyages to the Northpole Islands." He admires the Vigilant, more especially the good things to eat in the State cabin; there were "peaches, white grapes, black grapes, small, very sweet melons; the grapes were from hothouses, and very dear, one bunch of them cost two francs." He arrives at Dover, where the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Arthur, and others come to meet him. The Duke of Edinburgh is a "very goodlooking young man, with small beard and blue eyes," in particular he adds that he is very tall. "Prince Arthur is not so tall, has a thinner face, and is smaller made than his brother." On the road from Dover to London, noticing the fine fields of Kent, His Majesty says, "it is not necessary to write about England's agriculture, it is known all over the world." They pass "Sheerness" (this, like most other European names, in Roman character); a wheel of a carriage catches fire, and "we were nearly all burnt." The crowd at Charing Cross was "endless" and calls forth the following:—"London has some very handsome women; on the countenances of both women and men are depicted nobility, greatness, dignity and strength; it is evident that England is a great nation; the Almighty has to them especially given power and ability, sense, understanding, and education; no wonder they have conquered a country like India, and possess considerable colonies in America and in other parts of the world." Then he admires the English army, especially the cavalry, but deplores the small number of the latter. The next day he visits the members of the Royal family; at Marlborough House he is pleased with the tiger skins, and at the Duke of Edinburgh's residence stuffed lions and tigers strike him as worthy of notice. He visits the Duke of Cambridge, "who had a fine house, and is Commander-in-Chief of the English army, especially of the artillery and arsenals; he is an old man but still strong and vigorous; his red and white face is very pleasing." "Then we went to the house of the sister of the Duke of Cambridge, who is married to the Duke of Teck; he is one of the German Princes, and a very good young man; he has a small moustache." At the reception which he gave, the thing that struck him as most important were "the many jewels and pearls" which Rajah Duleep Sing "a young man with fine eyes" appeared in. "Lord Gladstone was also there." After the State dinner given by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, the Shah went to the Duke of Sutherland's; "he has half a million a year, a good and noble wife, and a fine house." The description of the entertainment well illustrates the style of writing in which the Shah excels. "There was a great crowd; we sat on a chair in a long hall; there were English ladies and princes, and an Indian prince, Nawab Nazim of Bengal, with his son; they came to London two years ago on business; remained here; is the nephew of the celebrated Tippoo Sahib; at last the dance was over; having reached home we slept." No doubt he did, he had had a hard day's work. Next day he went to see Her Majesty at Windsor Castle; he again sits on a chair and "the Lord Chamberland having brought the order of the Jarretiere," it was given to him by Her Majesty's "own hands." He in return "gave the Persian order of the Lion and Sun, with his portrait mounted in diamonds." He sees Prince Leopold, "very young and good looking," attired in Scotch costume: this he explains as a "costume in which the knees are bare." "One daughter of the Queen, sixteen years of age, is always in the house and not yet married."

The Shah likes to eat well: whenever the meals are good he never fails to say so; here "we ate a good breakfast, there were some fine fruits." In the Castle grounds he sees soldiers "although the English army is small, it is very well clothed, well drilled, and consists of young strong men" he remarks. After a description of the Castle, he adds—it looks very much like an afterthought—"Her Majesty's age is fifty, but she looks only forty; she has a genial and pleasant countenance." In the evening he goes to the City to the Guildhall entertainment. He notices the policemen, "there are 8,000." The next piece of information is somewhat startling, and ought to put the London police-defying street boys at their ease: "The people of London think very much of their police; anybody that shows any disrespect to the police must be killed." The Lord Mayor lives in "Gaid Hall." Wonderful to relate, the Shah on this occasion again sat on a chair, and we see that in every succeeding chapter he takes care to tell us the same thing—that whenever he does happen to sit on a chair. Then the Lord Mayor, the Shah, everybody drank Tos (toasts). He goes to sleep again that night, and next morning goes to "Volvitch." On the road he sees "working men of London, their faces blackened by coal-smoke;" at Woolwich, "English guns, like the ancient ones; they are loaded by way of muzzle, and not, like Krupp's from the breech." In the evening he is at the opera: "There was a great crowd, Patti, one of the celebrated European singers, had been expressly brought from Paris; she sang very well; she is a very handsome woman; she took a long price to come to London. There was also Albani, a Canadian, of America, who sang very well and preformed well." On the following day, en route to the Zoological Gardens, he is received with the usual "Hurrahs," he feels quite pleased, and says, "Really they cordially like me." The hippopotamus was "a wonderful thing." On the day of the naval review he had to wait a little at the railway station for the Prince of Wales and the Czarevitch. At Portsmouth he embarks on board the "Victoria Albert," Captain "Prince Linage," and sits down to breakfast. Then said H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, "Rise, let us go on deck to salute the ships" we [illegible] went on deck [illegible] of Wales were also there. [illegible] Shah went on board the "Azincourt, commanded by Fips H[illegible]," then visited the "Sultan, Commander Vansitart," and returned to the "Victoria Albert." "The boat got under the steam wheel; the steam wheel began to move; the wheel very nearly touched our boat; if the wheel had touched our boat, [illegible] of God, we should all have been drowned; praise be to the Almighty, the wheel stopped; we got on deck without further danger." In the evening in the Albert Hall he admires the entrance hall, the maccaroni machine, and the exhibition of pictures painted by officers and men of the navy. Regarding the latter, he says, "Nowhere else have I seen such fine paintings." The great concert, the many performers, and the great organ astonished him much: "Such a crowd nobody has as yet seen from the beginning of the world to now; there were 12,000 persons present; from no single one came a sound, all listened and looked on; it lasted more than an hour; when it was finished we went home and slept."

He goes to Liverpool, where two emigrant ships, that were to have sailed in the morning, delayed their departure till the evening, expressly to give the emigrants a chance of seeing the Shah. The Duke of Sutherland's gardens and palace, to which he went after his visit to Liverpool, he describes minutely.—"Lord Chose by Ottantene," the duke's near neighbour; "Mr. Con," who had been captured by the Chinese, Marquis de Staffert, son of the Duke of Sutherland, and "Lord Albert Gave" and "Lord Renauld, the duke's brothers, were also there. They all played at bowls," a game that pleased the Shah much, particularly when they played in shirt sleeves. He also mentions the accident which happened to his Grace's butler, "Mr. Raite." In Manchester, he observes, "Most ladies wear black dresses here, for if they were to put on white or coloured dress, it would immediately get black." In the evening he walked through the grounds of Trentham; they again played at bowls, and the Marquis of Staford he thinks the best player.

Regarding his planting a tree at the Duke of Devonshire's place at "Chesike," he says:—"This planting a tree is in Europe one way of showing respect to a great person." The next day was a Sunday; there were no theatres, no sights. He went to see Lord Russell, "who, although so old, has still a strong intellect and belongs to the Vigh (Whig) party." For the enlightenment of his Persian readers he goes on—"It is necessary that it should be explained what Whig is. All the Ministers of the English Government are divided in two parts. The party which is now in office is that of the Whigs; at their head are Lord Gladstone as Prime Minister, and Lord Granville as Minister for Foreign Affairs, and other Ministers. The other party, which thinks contrary to the former, is called Tory; at its head are Disraeli and Lord Derby and others. Whenever the former party gets removed from office, all the Ministers and others are replaced by others of the second party." A very lucid explanation indeed. The next day at the Crystal Palace the crowd was very great. His Majesty had his eye particularly on the ladies, who, he says, "were handsome and well dressed." The gymnastics and the performances of the Japanese jugglers astonished him very much. The "Duke of Sutherland's daughter, who sat behind" him, he thought, "very handsome." On the road home he sees some beggars: "The European beggars, instead of begging, play music, play the violin; they don't ask. If anybody gives money, they take it; otherwise they play continually." Just so. There is, however, another alternative; we might certainly send for a policeman, and as the organ-grinder or fiddler would certainly be disrespectful, he would be killed at once, as we were told above. At St. Paul's "the head priest was ill, he was replaced by his lieutenant." On the occasion of his farewell visit to Her Majesty, the Shah assures his readers that "verily the English Queen has shown me the utmost kindness and friendship from the day of my arrival in England to to-day." Later in the day he visits H. R. H. Princess Helena and Prince Christian; the latter is "a Prince of German Holstein; Prussia has taken his country, but the Prince is still claiming it, and perhaps one day it may again be his own." He passes the grave of the Duchess of Kent, "Guint" as he calls it, and reaches the grave of H. R. H. the late Prince Consort; he leaves the bouquet of flowers which he had in his hand at the time on the grave.

At Madame Tussaud's his astonishment knew no bounds. He says—"It is hardly possible to distinguish which are living figures, and I tried to distinguish between real living figures and those of wax, but could not succeed, till the women got up, walked and laughed, and then I knew that they were living human beings." He goes once more to the Crystal Palace, specially admires the Jamaica ladies, who "were very handsome and had fine hair," and the figures of animals, which "are made so well that if a person wishes to look at them, ten days would not be sufficient time." Two balloons are sent off; his portrait is taken, and he leaves the Palace gratified. He goes again to the Albert Hall and buys some paintings, "ten or fifteen" of them. He relates the donkey anecdote as follows:—"I saw a picture of a donkey, asked, 'What is the price?' The director of the exhibition, who was a clever, white-bearded man, read the price, and said, One hundred pounds sterling; this sum is nearly 250 tomans Persian money. I said 'The price of living donkey is at the most only five pounds, why is a painted donkey so dear?' The director said, 'Because it costs nothing to keep, it eats neither barley nor straw.' I said, If its keep costs nothing it also does not carry anything and cannot be used for riding.' We laughed very much." On the last day of his stay in England he visits St. Thomas's Hospital; Lord Argyll speaks of a Mr Viteston (Wheatstone) and his wonderful printing telegraph; he goes to "Drureiam" Theatre in the evening. Here he sees "Nelson, a young Swedish woman, very talkative and artful, sharp; she earns much money in St. Petersburg and America, and is married to a Frenchman named Goussean." With this chapter he finishes all he has to say on England; after apologising for having written so little—"but really during a stay of only eighteen days nothing more could be written"—he says, "with the English everything is in order and well arranged;" he thinks that our ways of doing business and of finding something to do leave nothing to be desired. His final notice of England and the English people is that "the English people were really very annoyed and sorry on account of my leaving them," even while cheering him they looked "sorrowful." We have no doubt that as soon as a translation of the book has been published it will be read with avidity by many thousands. We do not think that the number of copies sold in Persia exceeds 300 or 400; its price in Teheran is twelve francs, which to a Persian is a high price for a book, now that the works of the authors they like are sold for five or six francs.

## PICKINGS FROM PUNCH.—October 10.

A Lady's Riddle.—Wh[illegible] ugliest of all trees? A plane [illegible].

The Eastern [illegible]—[illegible] crossing-guard on the [illegible].

LORD TO[illegible]DY'S [illegible] ON A NEW LINE OF [illegible].

P[illegible]-Master [illegible] "How much [illegible]" [illegible] man's [illegible] "[illegible] for a ghow[illegible]. I suppose [illegible] something in the [illegible]."

"MAKING THE BEST OF [illegible]"

First Artisan.—"Bee[illegible] to the [illegible] this year, Bill?"

Second Artisan.—"Na; [illegible]'s ran to it, my boy. A pint of s'rimps and half a pound o' [illegible]man's sea-salt 'll be about my form!"

"HAVE I A RIVAL?"

Lady.—"Are you the Reverend Mr. Dashleigh's bootmaker?"

Bootmaker.—"Yes, Miss."

Lady.—"I want you to make up these slippers for him, and send them to me."

Bootmaker.—"With pleasure, Miss. I am just now making a pair for him."

Lady (with consternation).—"What?"

Bootmaker.—"Only a pair of leather ones, I assure you, Miss."

MANY MISSES.

On my youthful misfortunes I don't care to dwell,
But O how I suffered from that minx, Miss Spell!
She plagued me with words that to write I was ill able,
And a poly-twigged birch avenged each polysyllable.

Then at twenty or so I grew wise, as I thought,
And the suction of eggs to my grandmother taught;
I fancied myself the first man in the nation—
Being utterly humbugged by Miss Information.

Whenever by rail any journey I make,
There's a girl that will go with me, stupid Miss Take:
And if all the Rothschilds I'd blow to Old Harry,
On 'Change I am certain to meet with Miss Carry.

Miss Nomer sends wrong all my letters, I know;
I can't get a kiss from my dear Miss L. Toe;
And when I write verse with an epigram in't,
'Tis spoilt by that feminine typo., Miss Print.

JOHN MOIR AND SON,
ABERDEEN,
would direct attention to their Bacon, Hams, Sausages, Soups, &c., all prepared by their new process.
THEIR JAMS, JELLIES AND MARMALADES
are all pure as labelled, not adulterated with pulp of other fruit.

VAUGHAN-JONES' "STANDARD"
GINGER BRANDY
AND
ORANGE BITTERS.
*Qualities as supplied to the Gold Coast Expedition.*
These celebrated Cordials are the "very things" for hot climates.

Manufactured and bottled under REVENUE INSPECTION in London, and protected to Consumers by New Style Capsule.
The Celebrated "STANDARD" CHERRY BRANDY, &c.
to be had of all Dealers, and Wholesale (only) at
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*Ask for VAUGHAN-JONES'S.*

SAVORY & MOORE'S
BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS,
Resembles Mother's Milk more closely than any other kind of Food, perfectly fulfilling its object—that of promoting the growth and health of the Child. The Royal Families of England and Russia are supplied with this Food, and the Medical Profession recommend it with the utmost confidence and certainty of success.
*See Medical Certificates and Opinions.*
Wholesale and Retail of the Manufacturers,
143, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, W.,
And retail of all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World, who also supply SAVORY and MOORE'S DIGESTIVE COCOA, for Dyspeptic and delicate persons of all ages.

F R A U D.
On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the
LABELS
Of Messrs. CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to
TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT,
And on the 30th of the same month, for
SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES
Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to
TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.
CAUTION.—Any one selling spurious Oilmen's Stores, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended [illegible] delivery of GENUINE Manufactures, the Corks of which are [illegible] with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had from every respectable dealer in India.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERY AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,
24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1799.
EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS.
LONDON......1862—PRIZE MEDAL.
PARIS ........1867—ONLY SILVER MEDAL.
CORDOVA......1872—ONLY MEDAL AWARDED.
LIMA ..........1872—THE SILVER MEDAL.
VIENNA........1873—GRAND MEDAL—"PROGRESS."
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.
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ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.
N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender Waters, Eau de Cologne, &c. manufactured "in Bond," and all [illegible] free at great reduction.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. ATKINSON's Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the World.
Wholesale Agents in Bombay..........D. S. KEMP & Co.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS
J. J. CORDES & Co.,
The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"
desire to make it known that they have adopted a "[illegible]" or 'Cross' as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.
Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"
the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.
Dos. Works:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

LEA AND PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.
CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.
The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to
ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,
and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper and bottle.*
Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers and Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.
Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper Label, Bottle, and Stopper.
Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES
ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.
Pongons, Lisbon Apricots and Peaches.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Fresh Salmon, Oysters and Herrings.
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Herrings à la Sardine.
Pickled Salmon.
Yarmouth Bloaters.
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Fresh and Findon Haddocks.
Pure Salad Oil.
Soups in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in tins.
Peas, Carrots, Beans, and other Vegetables.
Preserved Hams and Cheese.
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
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Yorkshire Game Pâtes.
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Tongues, Game, Poultry
Plum-Puddings.
Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.
FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE AND NUMEROUS OTHER TABLE DELICACIES MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM TREACHER & CO., BOMBAY AND POONAH, AND FROM EVERY STOREKEEPER.
CAUTION.
To prevent the fraud of refilling the Bottles or Jars with native productions, they should INVARIABLY BE DESTROYED when empty.
Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.
EVERY CORK IS BRANDED WITH CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S NAME.
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DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury), are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by AS. BORKE, 41, Mortimer Street, London, W., and sold all over the World by most Chemists and Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

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Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, and no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.
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The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits, and allows Interest as follows:—
On Deposits, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do do 12 do do 5 "
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The Bank negotiates and collects bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.
By order of the Directors.
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.
Bombay, 17th October 187

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE
PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL ..........£ 3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..........£ 600,000
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Property in all parts of the Presidency insured upon favourable terms.
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This office offers considerable inducement to intending insurers. The careful selection of Lives secures large Bonuses, which the following figures show:—
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Under late arrangements, Policies are issued by this Company with special advantages on Civil and Military Lives, full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by
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Established in London and Calcutta 1834.
Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 54
Subscribed Capital ..........£ 500,000
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Invested Capital, accumulated assets ......Rs. 9,677,090
Of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.
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Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.
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The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1872, was 10,910, assuring ... ... ... ... £9,717,589-15-11
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was ... ... ... ... £1,992,449-12-6
The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1872 ... ... ... £967,709-3-5
of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.
A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 14th May 1873.
So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate Rs. 480 0 0
And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit ... ... ... " 240 0 0
Net Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0 0
Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... " 123 0 0
Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0
No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.
The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.
SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THIS SOCIETY.
1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.
2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.
3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.
4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participating Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, viz., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.
5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.
6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiners, are paid, by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000, when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.
7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.
8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.
9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.
10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.
11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.
12th.—Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted for registration in the Chief Office in London.
FORBES & Co., Agents, Bombay Branch.

THE POSITIVE
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COM[illegible]
LIMITED.
CAPITAL £500,[illegible]
OF WHICH IS
PAID UP TO DATE [illegible]
PREMIUMS ON SHARE[illegible]
POLICIES IN FORCE ON [illegible]
£820,000.
ANNUAL PREMIUM INCO[illegible]
Amount of Funds invested for Policy-holders exclusively .............. Over £110,000.
INDIAN BUSINESS AT DATE.
Policies issued........ 600
Amount Assured......Rs. 42,00,000
Annual Premium Income .............. 2,20,000
This result speaks for itself, and will show the public that if a large sum has been expended in establishing the Company, the magnificent outturn fully justifies the [illegible], more especially as it now possesses within the space of about two years an annual premium income of upwards of [illegible] a very short time, even at the [illegible] progress, the Company may warrantably expect to take up a position which will place it financially at the head of every Life Assurance Society known, as it already is for its perfect security to Policy-holders, for its equity and its liberality.

EXPLANATION
OF THE
POSITIVE SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.
The POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited, consists of over Two Thousand Five Hundred Shareholders, who have paid up more than *Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Pounds* of Capital, and also *Thirty-five Thousand Pounds* as Premiums on Shares, was founded for the purpose of introducing a new system of Life Assurance and Investment, which confers several important advantages upon the Assured never before presented to the public.
The Positive system gives to Life Assurance a new and valuable character, by providing the highest order of security in the world for the Assured, and sweeps away all the harassing conditions and technicalities which surround ordinary Life Assurance,—it puts an end to policy forfeiture, and provides the Assured with a negotiable property for every Premium paid, and does not disturb the scientific principles on which Life Assurance has so long and safely rested.
1st.—All Policies are absolutely indisputable, and no restriction on foreign residence or travel is imposed.
2nd.—To meet all claims under Policies, specific Trust Funds are created, by the accumulation in India, in the name of the Official Trustee, of all net premiums paid on each Assurance; besides which, 20 per Cent. of the paid-up capital of the Company is similarly invested in Consols in England in the names of the Central Trustees. The Trust deeds are open to inspection by intending Assurers at any Office of the Company.
3rd.—Investments must be made in Government Securities, of such accumulated funds, which can be used for no purpose except payment of Policies.
4th.—Premiums are at Whole World Rates, and are payable for a limited term only, instead of continuing a burthen throughout life.
5th.—Positive Notes, or paid-up Policies in the form of Promissory Notes payable to bearer, or, if preferred, to the executor or administrator of the Assured, are issued for a proportionate part of the amount insured upon each payment of premium being made, that is to say, if the Assured chooses to pay up by 30 annual payments the Positive Promissory Notes will be a thirtieth part of the amount insured.
6th.—Such Positive Notes cannot lapse, although no further premiums be paid; and are virtually paid-up Policies.
7th.—A minimum surrender value of 40 per cent. of premium paid is fixed at the time of effecting the Insurance; with an option to the Insured of borrowing such 40 per cent. from the Company on easy terms, at any time.
WHOLE WORLD RATES FOR AN ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 PAYABLE BY 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, OR 30 YEARLY PREMIUMS.

| Age next Birthday. | 5 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium, each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 200. | | | 10 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium, each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 100. | | | 15 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 66-10-8 | | | Age next Birthday. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | as. | p. | Rs. | as. | p. | Rs. | as. | p. | |
| 20 | 91 | 1 | 4 | 43 | 11 | 8 | 2[illegible] | 6 | 0 | 20 |
| 25 | [illegible] | 8 | 0 | [illegible] | 9 | [illegible] | [illegible] | 8 | 0 | 25 |
| 30 | 1[illegible]6 | 12 | 8 | 58 | [illegible] | 0 | [illegible] | [illegible] | 4 | 30 |
| 35 | [illegible] | 2 | 9 | 61 | 9 | 0 | 47 | [illegible] | 8 | 35 |
| 40 | 120 | 10 | 9 | 70 | 4 | 0 | 51 | 15 | [illegible] | 40 |
| 45 | [illegible] | 5 | 4 | 77 | [illegible] | 0 | 57 | [illegible] | 4 | 45 |
| 50 | 151 | [illegible] | 8 | 85 | 5 | 4 | [illegible] | [illegible] | 4 | 50 |
| 55 | 1[illegible]0 | 4 | 8 | 95 | 7 | 4 | [illegible] | 11 | [illegible] | 55 |
| 60 | 19[illegible] | 6 | 8 | 103 | 15 | 1 | [illegible] | 10 | 8 | [illegible] |

| Age next Birthday. | 20 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-twentieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 50. | | | 25 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one twenty-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 40. | | | 30 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-thirtieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 33-5-4. | | | Age next Birthday. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | as. | p. | Rs. | as. | p. | Rs. | as. | p. | |
| 20 | 29 | 12 | 8 | 25 | 10 | 4 | 23 | [illegible] | 8 | 20 |
| 25 | 32 | 0 | [illegible] | 28 | 5 | 4 | 25 | 12 | 0 | 25 |
| 30 | 35 | 7 | 4 | 31 | 2 | 0 | 28 | 6 | 8 | 30 |
| 35 | 39 | 0 | 8 | 34 | 6 | 8 | 31 | 15 | 0 | 35 |
| 40 | 43 | 4 | 5 | 38 | 7 | 4 | [illegible] | 11 | 4 | 40 |
| 45 | 48 | 6 | 8 | 43 | 10 | 0 | [illegible] | 9 | 8 | 45 |
| 50 | 55 | [illegible] | 0 | 50 | 8 | 0 | 48 | 5 | 4 | 50 |
| 55 | 61 | 5 | 0 | 59 | 6 | 8 | [illegible] | 12 | 8 | 55 |
| 60 | 73 | 0 | 8 | 74 | 12 | 8 | 7[illegible] | 10 | 4 | 60 |

Payment may be made half-yearly or quarterly, for particulars see Prospectus Tables B and [illegible].
The Medical Examiner, SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D., will see Applicants at his own house, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, daily, between 9-30 and 11 a.m., or in the Fort, by appointment, at 1-30 p.m.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
TREACHER'S BUILDING.
Prospectuses, Tables of Rates, and all necessary information may be obtained on application to
GADDUM & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

LONDON and ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1848.
The Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels, at current rates of premium, to England and all Eastern Ports; claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.
Rampart Row. G. F. HENRY, Agent.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Policies of insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.
The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS INVESTED EXCEED £7,400,000 STERLING.
The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.
FIRE BRANCH.
Fire Premiums for 1852..........£ 76,925
Do. 1862..........£300,690
Do. 1872..........£916,383
POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, coals on the bunders also covered.
LIFE BRANCH.
Total Accumulated Funds......£ 1,602,976 11s.
The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.
ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

| AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY. | FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE. | | FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | With Profits. | Without Profits. | One year. | Seven years. |
| | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. |
| 20 | 38 7 | 30 0 | 21 1 | 22 [illegible] |
| 25 | 41 6 | 32 13 | 23 2 | 24 [illegible] |
| 30 | 44 10 | 35 15 | 26 1 | 27 [illegible] |
| 35 | 48 8 | 39 8 | 28 10 | 2[illegible] |

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said or Europe.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 15th Dec. 1873.

SARSAPARILLA.
WILKINSON'S ESSENCE or FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.
"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.
"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.
"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.
Sold in ¼, ½, and Pint Bottles.
CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).
AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.
For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and all effects of Malaria.
An unfailing remedy.
It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.
Sold in Half and Quarter-pint Bottles.
Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.
BOMBAY.
Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort, Poona.
And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

[illegible] NORTON'S [illegible] PILLS [illegible] London.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA
ACIDITY OF THE [illegible] remedy for [illegible] HEARTBURN, HEADACHE [illegible] INDIGESTION,
and the best mild [illegible] constitutions, especially adapted for [illegible] infants, and for [illegible].
[illegible] CO.,
MOST [illegible]
[illegible] FANS [illegible]
SAVORY AND MOORE,
143, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON,
And Retail of all [illegible] throughout the World, who [illegible]
LAMPS LAMPS
FOR
KEROSINE, [illegible]
WRIGHT AND BUTLER,
MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS,
BIRMINGHAM.
Table, Street, and [illegible] of all descriptions. Chandeliers, Brackets, [illegible]
"ECLIPSE" NO CHIMNEY BURNER!
Specially adapted [illegible]
YARROW & HEDLEY'S
SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES
BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.
23 feet long [illegible]
30 feet long [illegible]
37 feet long [illegible]
45 feet long [illegible]
50 feet long [illegible]
&c.
Steamers up to [illegible] on a ship's deck entire, and [illegible] 3 or more sections.
The above [illegible] carrying cargo or as tugs.
The total working [illegible] to 15 shillings a day [illegible] about 5 cwt., and [illegible]
Paddle and Screw [illegible] for river navigation, having [illegible]
TO MEET SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS.
Speeds: [illegible]
Draughts [illegible]
MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.
YARROW & HEDLEY,
Engineers and Builders, Isle of Dogs, Poplar, London.
Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.
TRADE MARK.
ON A WREATH A LION [illegible]
ELLWOOD'S
HATS AND HELMETS.
ENGLISH GOODS
[illegible]
D. NICHOLSON & COMPANY,
SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,
India, Colonial and [illegible],
50 to 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,
[illegible]
ESTABLISHED [illegible]
Invite attention [illegible] Illustrated 250 page Catalogue, [illegible] 30 pages, [illegible] full particulars [illegible]
POST FREE.
LADIES' [illegible] HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, [illegible] JEWELLERY, &c.
[illegible] Household [illegible] Musical Instruments, Ironmongery, Fire-arms, Agricultural Implements, Cutlery, Carriages, Saddlery and Harness [illegible]
Sole Agents for the [illegible] "Gresham" Sewing [illegible]
[illegible] per cent.
Price [illegible], and at the Office of the [illegible]
TERMS.—Not less [illegible], and balance [illegible]
Parcels not exceeding [illegible] by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, [illegible] London to any Post Town [illegible]
Special advantages to [illegible] Messrs.
D. NICHOLSON & CO.,
50, 51 & 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON.
"THE TERAI HAT."
A SOFT HAT [illegible] without damage.
[illegible]
MESSRS. A[illegible]TERS,
127, NEW [illegible], LONDON,
Direct the attention [illegible] their New "TERAI HAT" [illegible] EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. [illegible] THE LATE EARL MAYO.
The Right Hon. [illegible]
Col. H. RAMSAY [illegible] W. Provinces.
Lieut.-Col. THOS. [illegible]
Major OWEN T[illegible]
*Forwarded* [illegible]
SIR,—I am happy [illegible] your "Terai Hat," for [illegible] PACKING, AND DURABILITY [illegible] a sufficient protection [illegible] Plains of India, YET FOR [illegible] IN THE HILLS AT ALL SEASONS, FOR [illegible] GENERAL WEAR IN THE COOL [illegible] is admirably adapted. [illegible] your "Terai Hat," which [illegible] Colonel Ramsay.
[illegible]
Late Secretary to [illegible] the late Earl of Mayo.
To the [illegible]
To H. R. H. the Prince of Wales [illegible] Appointment);
And to several Indian [illegible] Governments.
[illegible]
J. W. BENSON,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER [illegible] SILVERSMITH, AND [illegible]
PRIZE MEDALIST, OF [illegible] PARIS [illegible]
Maker of the Chronograph [illegible] Races and [illegible]
MANUFACTORY AND CITY [illegible] HILL.
WEST END ESTABLISHMENT, [illegible] STREET,
AND 99, WESTBO[illegible]
MERCHANTS, SHIPPERS, AND WHOLESALE BUYERS are specially invited [illegible] to obtain from the Manufacturer [illegible] CATALOGUE of WATCHES, CLOCKS, [illegible], JEWELLERY, and ELECTRO-PLATE, [illegible] are the discounts liberal [illegible] from the largest stock in the world.
Orders can be sent direct [illegible] Hill, or through Merchants or [illegible]
WATCHES
*Of all kinds, from 2 to 200* [illegible]
Lever, Vertical, Horizontal, Duplex, Chronometer, Chronograph, Keyless, Centre Seconds, Repeaters, Indian, &c.
ENGLISH ORMOLU CLOCKS [illegible] and manufactured by J. W. [illegible] beauty those manufactured abroad [illegible] at this Establishment.
FINE ART BRONZES [illegible] of the newest designs, [illegible] highest reputation, at moderate prices.
ARTISTIC GOLD JEWELLERY [illegible] designs, with Monograms [illegible] Colours, after Designs by [illegible] Precious Metals—Brooches, [illegible] Rings and all kinds of [illegible] Court and other Distinguished [illegible]
PRESENTATION PLATE [illegible] Racing Cups, and Jewelled and [illegible] Benson for the Corporation of London [illegible] close documents conveying the Freedom [illegible] Prince of Wales, Duke of Edinburgh, &c. &c.
SILVER AND ELECTRO-PLATE [illegible] of the most durable [illegible] secure sound materials [illegible] resist daily wear and tear [illegible] cheap at any price, nor worth [illegible]
Watches and Clocks repaired by skilled workmen. Old Silver, Jewellery, Watches, &c., Exchanged. [illegible], and Clubs supplied.
Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, and Plate sent to all parts of the world.

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